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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CXVIII.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

CHIKODEE AND BEDEE TALOOKAS, AND PART OF THE PADSHAPOOR TALOOKA;

ALL OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

WITH AN APPENDIX BRINGING UP THE REVENUE HISTORY OF THESE DISTRICTS TO 1865-66.

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WITH ONE MAP AND THREE DIAGRAMS.

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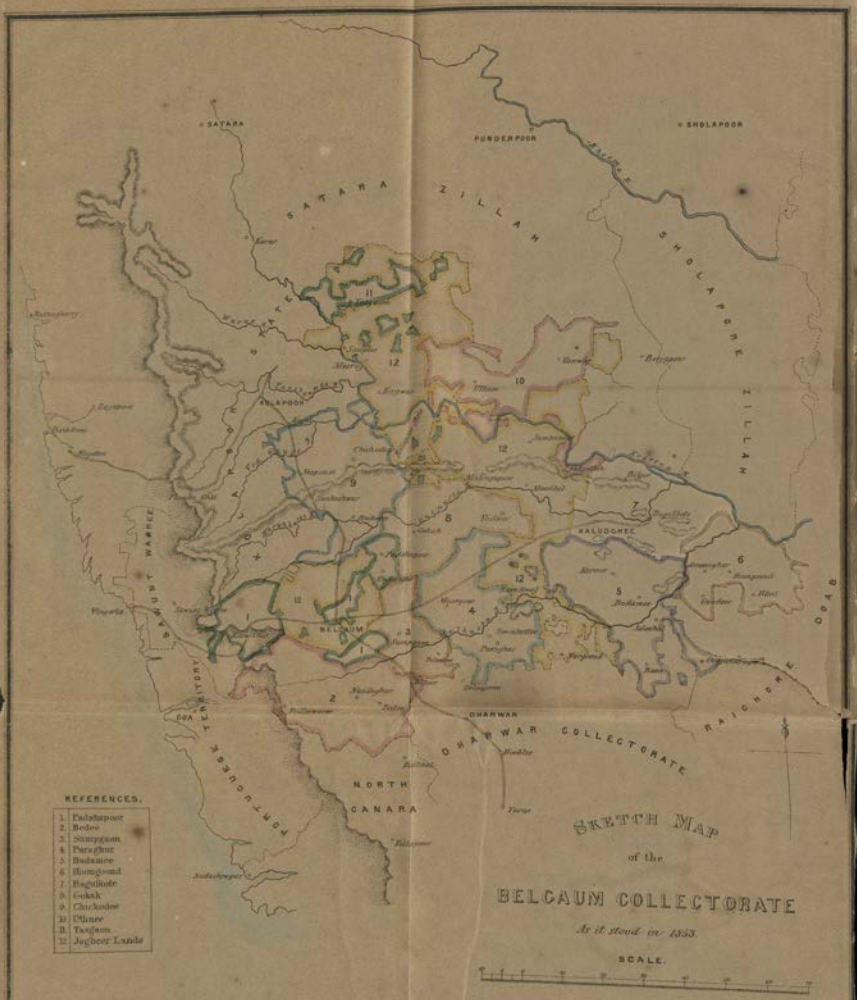
SATARA
PUNDERPOOR
SHOLAPOOR
SATARA ZILLAH
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KALUDGHEE
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
DHARWAR COLLECTORATE
NORTH CANARA
REFERENCES.
1. Padsalgoor
2. Bedee
3. Soonpoom
4. Paraghur
5. Badamee
6. Ilumgoond
7. Nagulkote
8. Gokak
9. Chickodee
10. Ulnee
11. Tasgaon
12. Jagheer Lands
SKETCH MAP
of the
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
As it stood in 1853.
SCALE.

No. 180 of 1857.

From Captain W. C. ANDERSON,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.,

To G. B. SETON KARR, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the consideration and sanction of Government a detailed report showing the working of the revised assessment introduced at the Revenue Settlement for 1853-54, under the sanction of Government resolution No. 1776, dated 8th April 1854, into the entire Talooka of Chikodee, the Unkulgee Mahalkurree's division of the Padshapoor Talooka, and two villages of the Mamlutdar's division and the entire Kittoor Mahalkuree's division of the Bedee Talooka. The settlement of each district will be separately discussed.

2. The Chikodee talooka and the Unkulgee mahalkuree's division of Padshapoor are contiguously situated; as will appear in the general map of the collectorate, appended. With this exception, and that of the Gokak talooka, which is situated immediately to the eastward, the Chikodee talooka adjoins none of the other districts of the Belgaum collectorate. On the north-east, north, and west it is bounded by jagheer territory or that of the Kolapoor State. A small group of villages belonging to the Kolapoor territory is included within the boundary of the Chikodee talooka, of which again one isolated village (Bekeree) is surrounded by Kolapoor villages.

3. The talooka comprises 208 villages in all, the revenues of 67 of which are alienated. To the remaining 141 alone does the revision of assessment extend. The whole are under the charge of

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Note.—One village (Kumutnoor) has since the Settlement been restored to the enamdar from whom it had been resumed by the Enam Commission, half the realised revenues being paid to him by Government.

a mamlutdar and a mahalkuree, whose stations are respectively at the towns of Chikodee and Hookeeree. The number of villages under each of the above officers, and the names of the kuryats or ancient divisions in which they were included, are given in the following statement :—

Present Division.	Name of Kuryats or old Divisions to which the Villages belonged.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazaars.	Total.	Jodee, subject to Quit-Rent.	Suren Enam or Rent-free.	Jagheer.	Total.	
Chikodee Mamlutdar's.	1. Solapoor	15	..	15	..	5	..	5	29
	2. Munoolee	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
	3. Nej	2	..	2	..	4	..	4	7
	4. Zugolee	1	..	1	..	4	..	4	5
	5. Sawgaum	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
	6. Sudulgee	8	..	8	..	5	..	5	13
	7. Lat	13	..	13	..	7	..	7	20
	8. Phootgaum	4	..	4	..	14	..	14	18
	Total....	62	..	62	..	39	..	39	101
Hookeeree Mahalkuree's.	1. Kubboor	25	..	25	..	12	..	12	37
	2. Mujtee	26	1	27	..	5	..	5	32
	3. Neseree	12	1	13	..	..	..	..	13
	4. Munnolee	11	..	11	..	10	..	10	21
	5. Jugolee	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	3
	6. Phootgaum	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Total....	77	2	79	..	28	..	28	107
	Grand Total....	139	2	141	..	67	..	67	208

4. There are also two peths shown in the talooka returns as separate villages—peth Chikodee and peth Hookeeree. These have no lands or village establishments apart from those of the villages of the same name, and therefore are not separately accounted for in the above statement.

5. The southern part of the talooka is intersected by the river Gutpurba and its tributary the Hurrunkasee; the former constitutes the southern boundary for some little distance, and is never separated by any great interval from the frontier of the district. Through the north of the talooka run the Doodh Gunga and its tributary the Ved Gunga; the first named forms its junction with the Krishna just within the north-eastern boundary. There are therefore two well-marked natural divisions in the Chickodee talooka—the valley of the Gutpurba on the south, and that of the Krishna and its tributaries on the north. The two are separated by a tract of table-land of trap formation, abruptly elevated probably about 300 to 400 feet above the adjacent part of the valleys to the north and south.

6. The hills in the southern part of the talooka are of sandstone, and the soils in that vicinity are much deteriorated by the *débris* of that rock, requiring manure to be plentifully used to obtain a good crop. In the neighbourhood of the Hurrunkasee much black soil of superior description is found. The table-land between the Gutpurba and Krishna valleys is generally of poor shallow trap soil denominated "mal." The northern part of the talooka again in the vicinity of the Krishna contains much deep black soil, as is almost every where the case in the valley of that river.

7. The climate in different parts of the talooka is very diverse, the fall of rain decreasing rapidly with the increase of distance from the ghauts, from which the nearest parts of the district are separated by an interval of about twenty-five to thirty miles. On the eastern frontier the monsoon is uncertain and often very scanty; in the central and western part of the talooka, as a rule, certain and sufficient; somewhat excessive indeed in some of the villages on the western frontier. On the south-western corner among the hills the fall of rain is much too great for superior dry-crop cultivation. The monsoon in the villages situated on the table-land is more scanty and more uncertain than in the adjacent villages in the lower country.

8. Throughout the district the main dependence is on the "moongaree" or early rains; consequently khurreef crops preponderate. Jowaree is the principal grain crop. In the western and south-western villages, where the fall of rain is somewhat heavy for jowaree, nachnee, wurree, and such like inferior grains are grown to a greater extent. Wheat is sparingly grown, mostly in the villages to the east and in those in the valley of the Krishna. The use of manure is general throughout the district. The husbandry is on the whole good, and the fields are in general well tilled. The average condition of the agricultural population was decidedly above that prevailing in unsettled districts.

9. The 141 Government villages under report cover 534 square miles, and contain a population by the survey census of 117,768 souls, or 221 to the square mile. About nine-tenths of this population is agricultural. The manufacturing part of the population consists chiefly of cloth-weavers, of whom there are 2,034 souls. Upwards of 500 of these are collected in the town of Yenkunmurdee and about half that number in the town of Chikodee; the remainder are scattered in small numbers in different villages of the district. Besides cloth-weavers there are about 800 souls who derive a livelihood by lacquering, dying, and making kumlees. There is also a weaving population of about 500 souls in each of the alienated villages Neepanee and Sunkeshwur.

10. The goods manufactured are the ordinary articles of native apparel—dhotees, pugrees, &c. The whole, or very nearly the whole, are retained for the internal consumption of the district.

11. The whole talooka is well situated as regards markets, especially the western part. There are many small towns within and in the vicinity of the district where weekly bazars are held—Yenkunmurdee, Dudee, Sudulgee, Ghorgeree, &c. Neepanee, Sunkeshwur, and Chikodee are places of considerable trade—entrepots between the interior and the coast, with which they have ready communication by a made-road from Neepanee over the Phonda Ghaut. The central and western part of the talooka also enjoys

great facilities as regards internal communication. The made-road from Belgaum to Tasgaum, which is in process of being extended to Sattara, passes through it from north to south by Duddee and Chikodee. This road again branches off at Goteor by Sunkeshwur to Neepanee and Kolapoor. Another road connects the towns of Chikodee with Neepanee, another the towns of Hookeree and Chikodee, and another brings the large town of Gokak into communication with Hookeree.

12. An extract of a report by Mr. C. J. Manson, late Enam Commissioner, has been printed by Government, containing a detailed account of the constant contention for the possession of Chikodee during the period between the fall of the Beejapoor kingdom and the acquisition of the district by the British government. It is therefore not necessary to say more here than that this talooka as a border tract appears to have partaken in an excessive degree of the troubles and constant changes of rule which affected the whole Southern Mahratta Country during the last and early part of the present century. In A.D. 1827 the Chikodee talooka was ceded by treaty to the British government by the Raja of Kolapoor, who held it at that time.

13. The measurement of the Chikodee talooka was commenced in 1849-50 by Lieutenants Biggs and Fanning, carried on in the succeeding year by Lieutenants Fanning and Cowper, by the latter of which gentlemen it was completed in 1852-53.

14. The classification was commenced in 1852 by Messrs. Mitchell and Young and completed in the following year by the same gentlemen.

15. The accuracy with which both measurement and classification were executed, and the extent to which the work was tested by the assistants in charge of the field establishments employed on those operations, is exhibited in the following statements, which are extracted from the yearly progress reports, excluding service enam

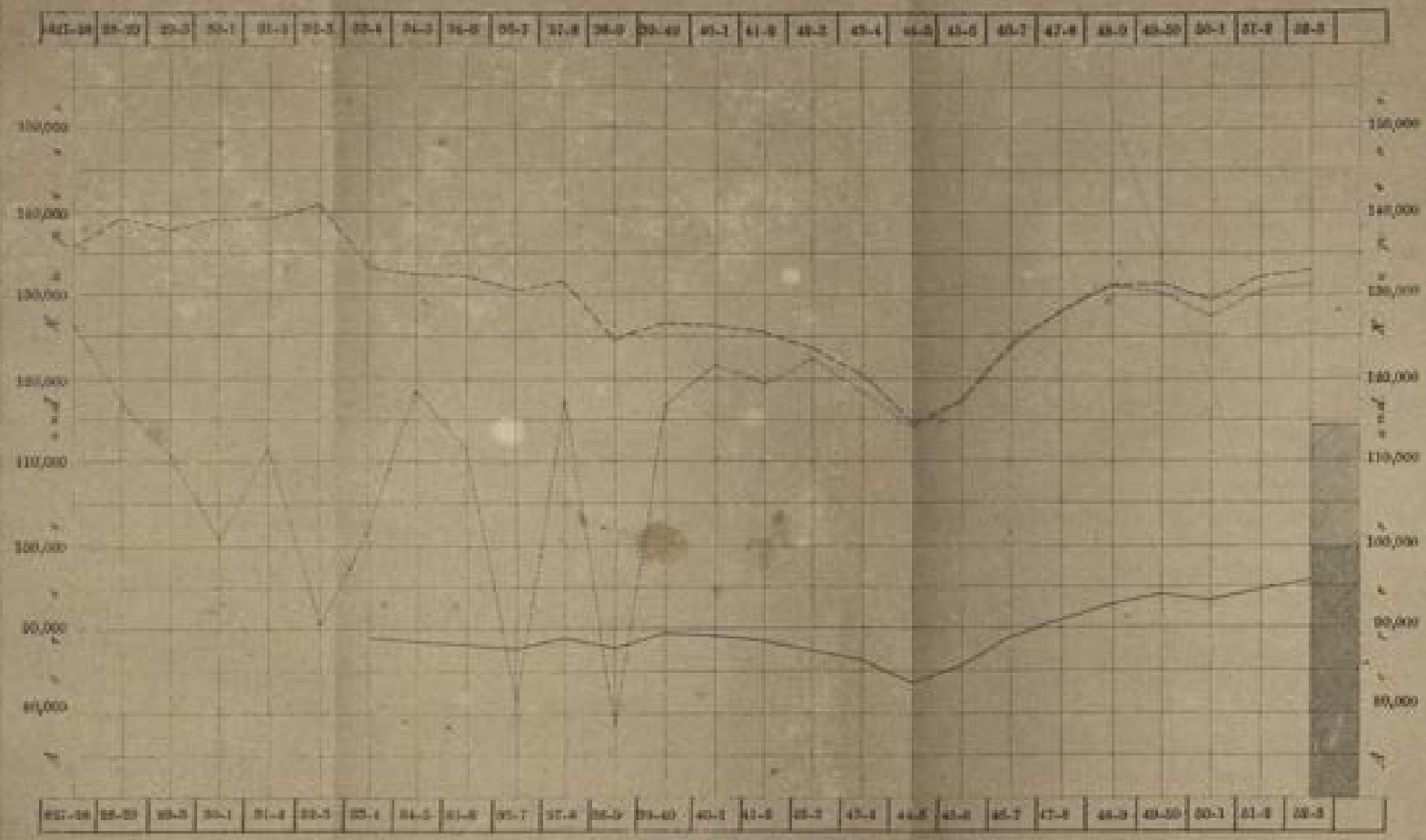
and life-tenure villages, to which, though measured and classed, the revision of assessment does not at present extend :—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Numbers.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total Number of Villages.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
141	26,894	284,168	Measurement.	123	1491	17,404	goontas. 25½	..	237	2508	goontas. 12	..	1728	19,972	goontas. 23½	....
141	26,894	284,168	Classification.	134	1450	15,711	..	pies. 8½	44	394	..	pies. 8½	1495	16,105	..	pies. 8½

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1,728	1,138	468	70	23	10	6	3	1	2	7	..

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—								
	Nothing	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6	Rs. a. p. 0 3 7 to 0 4 0
Soil 1495	148	577	466	195	79	16	9	4	1
Water 110	41	46	19	4	..	..	..	..	..

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 141 Villages of the CHIKODEE TALOOKA during the last 26 Years.



EXAMPLE

In 1850-51.

Cultivation.....98,300

Assessment.....100,651

Collections.....127,799

Remissions.....1,247

Average rate of Assessment.....1-0-3

Do. of Collection.....1-4-11

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black* zigzag line ⁄\⁄\ represents the cultivation; the *broken* -\-\- the Assessment, and the *dotted* ·\·\· the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the zigzag line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines show the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1850-51.

16. A survey was undertaken shortly after our acquisition of the district, the areas ascertained from which formed the basis of the accounts from 1833-34. No revision of assessment was, however, introduced; that prevailing from ancient times was applied to the areas ascertained by the survey.

17. I have obtained complete accounts for the Chikodee talooka from our acquisition of the district to the present time, from which has been framed the statement No. 1 of the appendix and the diagram on the opposite page. One hundred and thirty-six villages only came into our hands in the first instance, five more lapsed at intervals since. The cultivation and assessment of each of these villages existing in the first year of our tenure of it has been assumed for all back years, in accordance with paragraph 73 of the joint report.

18. No reliable information as to the area under cultivation exists previous to 1833-34, the year in which the data of the old survey were first introduced into the accounts. As regards the area under cultivation, or more correctly occupation, shown by the black line in the diagram, no very marked fluctuations are apparent. There is, however, in the period from 1833-34 up to 1844-45, with one or two checks, a decided and pretty steady decrease, reducing the total amount of occupied land from 88,920 in 1833-34 to 83,874 in 1844-45, in which year a change took place, and with the exception of a slight retrogression in 1850-51, the amount of occupied land increased year by year up to the introduction of the revised assessment. This increase, dating from 1844-45, is certainly due to the report of the approach of the survey, the first settlement of which has been introduced in that year in the Dharwar collectorate.

19. Though the fluctuation in the area of occupied land in the period from 1833-34 to 1844-45 is not very marked, it is far otherwise

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NOTE.—To render the diagram more complete, all the villages are included in it; the returns of the first year of our tenure of the villages which lapsed at different periods being assumed for all back years. From this cause the sums of cultivation and revenue in paragraphs 18 and 20 being those of the diagram, differ somewhat from the *actual* cultivation and revenue as shown in statement No. 1 of the Appendix.

with the assessment and realisations on that land, as evidenced by the excessive irregularity of the broken line, which shows the gross assessment on the occupied land, and the dotted line, which shows the amount actually collected, the distance between the two lines representing the amount remitted. The broken line (that of gross assessment) will be observed to be on the whole steadily and rapidly on the descent in a far greater proportion than the descent in the line representing the occupied land. Enormous remissions were of no avail in permanently checking the decrease. The great remissions of 1836-37 and 1838-39 produced but a temporary halt in the downward course. The introduction of a stricter system of management in 1839-40, shown by the decreasing amount of remissions from that year up to 1844-45, only produced a more marked declension in the occupied area. The assessment was in fact in many parts of the district oppressively high, and the people were seeking relief by relinquishing the most highly assessed lands, which at the same time were always those of the most superior quality.

20. The following statement shows at a glance the extent to which the people availed themselves of this means of relief:—

Years.	Area—Gross and Average Assessment of Occupied Land.		
	Area.	Gross Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1833-34	88,920	1,33,445	1 8 0
1854-55	83,874	1,14,528	1 5 10
Land thrown up between 1833-34 and 1854-55	5,046	18,887	3 11 11*

The approach of the survey induced a change in 1845-46 as before stated, and in 1852-53, together with a great increase in occupied land, the average rate per acre had risen to Rs. 1-6-4.

21. In the Chikodee talooka is a large area of bhagayut or garden land. In a few villages the practice of levying the assessment according to the crop grown prevailed formerly to a considerable extent, and in nine villages vestiges of the practice survived till the introduction of the survey. The isolated case of these few villages was adduced by the late Mr. Mackay in his book on "Western India" as an example of general revenue mismanagement. Paragraph 5 of my letter No. 255 of 1854 thus details the method and extent of this crop assessment:—

> "In nine villages of the Chikodee talooka the system of assessment on garden lands inherited from the former government was as follows. A certain sum was fixed in the old accounts as the dry-land assessment per beega on this. In two villages was superimposed an additional assessment where two crops were grown in one year, and in the whole of the nine villages a special extra cess, in some per beega, in others per acre, where sugarcane was grown, which in six of the villages was exorbitantly high. Since 1850-51, however, this high cess has been yearly remitted in these villages, thereby reducing the remaining assessment to a sum of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 13-6 per acre, instead of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 31-12 per acre, the old standard assessment where sugarcane was grown. The whole land subject to this system of assessment amounted to, according to the present survey, 1,344 acres. The revised settlement has been introduced during the current year in the Chikodee talooka, when every vestige of the above-mentioned practice has disappeared."

22. Before the approach of the survey, and consequent revision of assessment, had given rise to a hope of better times, we find nothing but a decreasing cultivation and revenue, which very heavy remissions were of no effect in remedying; it is therefore evident that a considerable reduction of assessment was called for.

23. The following statement shows the groups into which the villages of the talooka have been divided, with the distinguishing characteristics and the maximum dry-crop rates of assessment assigned to each. These rates are apportioned according to the relative advantages of each group, and with a view to assimilating

the assessment with that already introduced into similarly situated districts :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry-Crop Rate.	Distinguishing characteristics.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	41	2 0 0	The western and north-western villages of the talooka with the best climate and best situated as regards markets.
2	44	1 12 0	First, the villages in the extreme western boundary of the talooka, where the rains are somewhat excessive; and secondly, those to the eastward of the villages of the first class than which they are somewhat less favourably situated as regards climate.
3	27	1 8 0	Villages to the eastward of the last-named group of the preceding class, less favourably situated both as regards climate and markets. This class comprises most of the villages on the central table-land alluded to in paragraph 5.
4	10	1 4 0	Villages situated in the east of the talooka, where the fall of rain is somewhat deficient.
5	9	1 0 0	Villages situated in the extreme eastern boundary of the talooka, where the fall of rain is frequently scanty. These villages are also less favourably situated as regards markets.
6	9	0 14 0	Villages situated in the hills in the south-western corner of the talooka, where the fall of rain is too heavy for superior dry crops.
7	1	0 12 0	The isolated village of Bekeree, situated about eight miles to the eastward of the boundary of the main body of the talooka.

24. Turee or rice land is met with more or less in fifty-one villages to the total extent of 2,473 acres, of which only 640 acres are not alienated. Nearly the whole of the turee is in villages of the 1st, 2nd, or 6th class. For those of the 1st and 2nd classes a maximum rate of Rs. 8 was adopted, and for those of the 6th a maximum rate of Rs. 7. The large proportion of enam to Government turee land induces a belief that with the security of tenure, consequent on the survey settlement, a considerable increase may be expected in this description of cultivation.

25. Bhagayut or garden cultivation prevails to a considerable extent in the Chikodee talooka, in the 141 villages under report, extending to a total area, including Government and alienated land, of 5,622 acres according to the survey. Water is generally obtainable by sinking wells to no very great distance from the surface. There are also numerous small streams which flow through a great portion of the year, and are rendered available for irrigation by "boorkees" erected on the banks, or by being dammed up and watercourses led from the head of water thus obtained. The dam is formed, at a trifling expense, with earth, and is renewed after every monsoon. Sugarcane is grown to a great extent, upwards of 2,000 acres being under this crop at the time of the survey. The juice is manufactured into "goor," which finds a ready sale at any of the large markets of the district.

26. The old rates of bhagayut assessment were in many cases exceedingly heavy; in five villages they were found to exceed an average of Rs. 10 per acre, and rates falling little short of this were very common. According to the new rates the highest rate imposed in any case was Rs. 6 per acre. Of the total bhagayut area of 5,622 acres mentioned as existing in the preceding paragraph, 2,685 acres are Government land, the total assessment on which, according to the new rates, is Rs. 10,065, or an average rate of Rs. 3-12 per acre. I am unable to institute any exact comparison between the new and the old bhagayut assessment on account of the impossibility of ascertaining precisely what land was entered under this head in the old accounts. I estimate, however, that the average old assessment rather exceeded Rs. 5 per acre. According to the old accounts there were 3,140 acres of Government bhagayut

land bearing an assessment of Rs. 16,665, or an average of Rs. 5-4-11. The pressure of the old assessment was severely felt, and had in very many cases reduced the bhagayut cultivators to a very impoverished condition.

27. The assessment derivable in 1853-54 from the new and the old rates is compared in the following statement :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Area according to new Survey.	According to old Rate.		According to New Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	41	41,786	87,560	2 1 6	41,786	53,113	1 4 4	14,885	5,663	0 6 1	56,671	58,776	1 0 7
2	44	24,682	27,793	1 2 0	24,682	22,043	0 14 3	6,908	2,695	0 6 3	31,590	24,738	0 12 6
3	27	18,040	13,044	0 11 7	18,040	12,558	0 11 2	9,501	2,865	0 4 10	27,541	15,423	0 9 0
4	10	4,252	2,513	0 9 5	4,252	2,769	0 10 5	2,613	739	0 4 6	6,865	3,508	0 8 2
5	9	16,852	5,833	0 5 6	16,852	7,408	0 7 0	10,896	2,282	0 3 4	27,748	9,690	0 5 7
6	9	1,881	1,467	0 12 6	1,881	1,331	0 11 4	1,210	356	0 4 8	3,091	1,687	0 8 9
7	1	863	570	0 10 7	863	399	0 7 5	782	213	0 4 4	1,645	612	0 5 11
	141	108,356	1,38,780	1 4 6	108,356	99,621	0 14 9	46,795	14,813	0 5 1	155,151	1,14,434	0 11 10

28. The reduction of assessment occurs, it will be seen from the above statement, almost entirely in the forty-one villages composing the 1st class, with special reference to which I will make a few remarks. The total assessment on occupied land is reduced by somewhat more than one third, namely, from Rs. 87,560 to Rs. 53,113. In these villages is most of the bhagayut land so highly assessed under the old rates. Moreover the old rates of assessment on dry-crop land were ruinously high. I find the following average rates of dry-crop land assessment on occupied land in the undermentioned villages. In these there is doubtless a large proportion of

superior land, but there is also inferior land which was lightly rated :—

Villages.	Old Average Rate per Acre on Government cultivated Dry-Crop Land as ascertained by the present Survey.	Average New Rate of Assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Rajapoor	2 6 5	1 9 8
2. Hunchinal	2 7 5	1 1 7
3. Kongholee	2 13 9	1 1 5
4. Jutrat	2 8 3	1 5 0
5. Akol	2 13 7	1 5 8
6. Hoonoorgee	3 6 10	1 10 1

29. With these rates of average assessment on the whole land in cultivation it may be readily understood how heavy were the rates on the superior descriptions. Five to six rupees an acre was indeed not uncommon on dry-crop land. The payment of these rates could only be effected by giving up all the profits of agriculture, and could only have been borne in the hope of the near approach of better times.

30. In remodelling the assessment it is to be borne in mind that daily increasing facilities of communication are bringing the produce of the interior of the country into competition with that of these western districts, which, being situated on the very verge of the country producing superior grain and other dry crops which do not flourish in the vicinity of the ghauts, have to a certain extent hitherto possessed exclusive advantages, enabling them to bear up under an assessment which could not have been endured under different circumstances.

31. The general financial result of the settlement is shown in the statement on the following pages.

The average realisation on all tenures during the whole period of our tenure of the district is.... Rs. 1,61,455
The actual realisation in 1855-56 is..... ,, 1,45,197
Showing a loss of ..... Rs. 16,258

or a fraction over ten per-cent. The total average realisations are, however, swollen by the heavy receipts of the last few years antecedent to the introduction of the new settlement, caused by the rush to secure land, which has always occurred on the approach of the survey. The realisations of 1855-56 will contrast less unfavourably with the average collections (Rs. 1,54,352) of the period before 1844-45, during which the state of the cultivation was uninfluenced by the approach of the survey. This amount will probably be attained at no distant period, since in 1855-56 there was still an area of 41,340 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 12,379 of unoccupied waste. Each year will doubtless see some of this taken up. Much of this unoccupied waste is of very inferior quality, and will for some time to come be only used for grazing purposes. That so much land still remains unoccupied may, I think, be received as some proof that the new assessment is not fixed at too low a standard.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for* 141 *Villages composing the* CHIKOODEE TALOOKA, *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Area.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Khalsat.	Average of past years	89,496	1,28,696	13,906	1,14,790	34,114	...	3,172	123,610	1,17,962
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	87,761	1,28,719	19,895	1,08,824	43,120	...	2,496	130,881	1,11,320
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	92,101	1,28,375	989	1,27,386	20,660	...	4,557	112,764	1,31,943
	1852-53...	95,532	1,33,181	2,009	1,31,172	14,518	...	3,650	110,050	1,34,823
	1853-54...	1,08,350	99,728	12,370	87,358	46,795	...	3,128	155,151	90,486
	1854-55...	1,17,526	1,06,026	...	1,06,026	43,345	13,220	...	160,871	1,19,246
	1855-56...	1,19,810	1,07,063	...	1,07,063	41,340	12,379	...	161,150	1,19,442

[*Continued.*

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Kumal.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remission.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass, Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Joodee and Kumavisee Joodee.	Average of past years.	49,003	50,250	3,615	46,635	..	..	..	49,003	46,635
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	49,040	50,691	5,163	45,528	..	..	..	49,040	45,528
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	48,046	49,542	148	49,394	48	94	6	48,046	49,394
	1852-53 ..	48,846	49,758	..	49,758	..	..	..	48,846	49,758
	1853-54 ..	55,691	41,483	854	40,629	..	..	..	55,691	40,629
	1854-55 ..	51,145	37,566	..	37,566	..	..	..	51,145	37,566
	1855-56 ..	51,150	37,578	..	37,578	..	..	..	51,150	37,578
Survey Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average of past years..	76,173	30	..	30	..	..	..	76,173	30
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	76,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,225	..
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	76,055	96	..	96	..	..	..	76,055	96
	1852-53 ..	76,168	772	..	772	..	..	..	76,168	772
	1853-54 ..	73,502	636	..	636	..	..	..	73,502	636
	1854-55 ..	72,155	311	..	311	..	..	..	72,155	311
	1855-56 ..	71,868	556	..	556	..	..	..	71,868	556
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average of past years..	214,672	178,976	17,521	161,455	34,114	..	3,172	248,786	164,627
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	213,036	179,410	25,058	154,352	43,120	..	2,496	256,156	156,848
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	217,105	178,013	1,137	176,876	20,660	..	4,557	237,765	181,433
	1852-53 ..	220,546	183,711	2,009	181,702	14,518	..	3,650	235,064	185,352
	1853-54 ..	237,549	141,847	13,224	128,623	46,794	..	3,128	284,343	131,751
	1854-55 ..	240,826	143,903	..	143,903	43,345	13,220	..	284,171	157,123
	1855-56 ..	242,828	145,197	..	145,197	41,340	12,379	..	284,168	157,576

The village of Kumutnoor is included in all years of the above statement. Since the settlement it has been restored to the former inamdar.

2. The averages of past years are for twenty years as regards *acres*, and twenty-six years as regards *rupees*.

3. The four first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement, and the three last to the new.

4. The large remissions in 1853-54, the year of settlement, are due to the old rates only being collected in that year when they fell short of the new rates.

5. The rupees in the last column of the statement opposite 1854-55 and 1855-56 form the survey kumal or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for preceding years the rupees in the column represent the net land revenue for collection. The areas and amounts of the three last columns of the three last lines of the statement vary slightly from land being removed from arable to unarable.

32. The survey of this district, as has not unfrequently been the case, may be considered to have cost the State nothing, the expen-

diture on that account being more than met by the increase of revenue consequent on the rush to secure land in the years immediately antecedent to the settlement.

33. The collection of direct levies by village officers was as usual abolished on the introduction of the settlement, and temporary compensation granted pending the permanent settlement of the remuneration of those officers. The payment of these direct levies by the ryots had ceased altogether in some villages and was fast becoming obsolete everywhere. When compensation was granted the amount was always regulated with respect to the sufficiency or insufficieney of the other emoluments of the office. The following statement shows the amount claimed and the amount awarded as compensation:—

Officers.	Claim.	Amount of Compensation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Patels and Naiks	4,115 13 7	882
Koolkurnees	4,154 14 3	849
Total .. Rupees	8,270 11 10	1,731

34. The following statement completes my report on the Chikodee talooka, showing the total area (arable and unarable, Government and alienated), with the gross assessment and the amount realisable on each description of land, according to the accounts of 1854-55 made up from the data of the survey:—

Description of Land.	Total Area.	Survey Assessment.	Portion of Revenue Alienated.	Total realisable Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land and unoccupied waste	159,834	1,18,055	....	1,18,055
Joodee enam	50,582	53,983	16,904	37,079
Surwu enam and mahal joodee	71,636	72,851	72,540	311
Unarable	59,818	....	....	....
Grand Total...	341,870	2,44,889	89,444	1,55,445

NOTE.—Kumutnoor is excluded from this statement, which accounts for the amounts falling short of those of statement at paragraph 31.

35. I now come to the Unkulgee mahalkurree's division of the Padshapoor talooka and the two adjacent villages of the Padshapoor mamlutdar's charge.

36. The mahalkurree's kutcherry is at the town of Padshapoor, and subordinate to him are 37 villages (including one peth, Padshapoor), of which 5½ are alienated. The half village is Bunneebagee, of which the settlement is made by Government, and half the proceeds handed over to the enamdar.

37. The following statement shows the names of the summuts or ancient divisions, with the number of villages comprised in each:—

Present Division.	Names of Summuts or old divisions to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Buzars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-Rent.	Surwa Enam or Rent-free.	Jagheer.	Total.	
Unkulgee Mahalkurree.	1. Unkulgee	15	..	15	4	..	..	4	19
	2. Koondurgee	15½	1	16½	1½	..	..	1½	18
	Total....	30½	1	31½	5½	..	..	5½	37
Padshapoor Mamlutdar.	Phootgaum (*i.e.* not included in any summut).....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Grand Total....	32½	1	33½	5½	..	..	5½	39

38. The Unkuljee mahal appears on the map appended immediately on the south-east of the Chikodee talooka. The villages of the mahal are either in the valley of the Markundee river or on the sandstone hills which shut in the valley of that river on either side.

39. The villages in the valley have generally very superior soil and raise excellent dry crops, the monsoon being almost invariably plentiful here. It becomes somewhat less certain in the vicinity of the Gokak boundary, and in the extreme west again the fall of rain is too heavy for good dry crops.

40. The thirty-three villages under report comprise an area of 62,877 acres,* and have a population of 16,870 souls, or 172 to the square mile. This

* 98 square yards.

comparatively low average rate is due to the large proportion of hill land included in the above total area, more than one-half of the whole coming under the denomination of unarable. The people are generally in very fair circumstances, specially those of the villages in the valley.

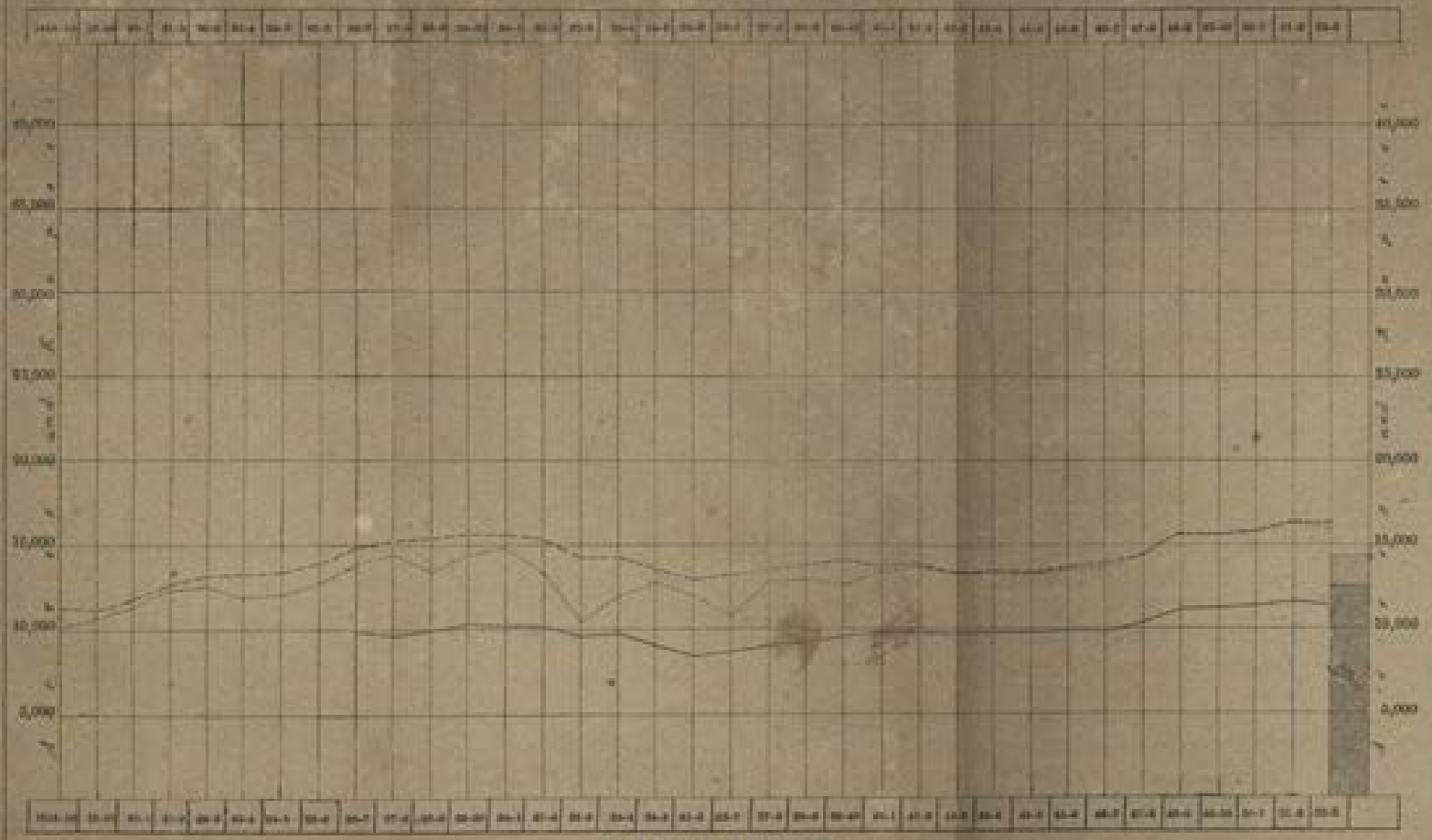
41. Nearly the whole of the above population is supported by agriculture. There are only 387 souls in all who derive a livelihood from manufactures, upwards of 300 of whom are located in the town of Padshapoor, and consist chiefly of weavers.

42. All the villages are well situated as regards bazaars: within the district are the bazaars of Padshapoor and Unkulgee, and at no inconvenient distance the large markets of Gokak and Belgaum, besides several others of minor importance.

43. The measurement of these villages was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Springer and Lieutenant Cowper in 1851 and 1852, and the classification under Mr. Mitchell in 1853 and 1854. The following statements, which refer to the Government villages only, to which alone the revision of assessment immediately extends, show the accuracy with which both operations were performed, as evidenced by the amount and result of the test taken:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.												
				By European Officers.					By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error				Average Error.				Average Error	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total Number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
33	2,491	29,301	Measurement.	29	352	2,642	A.G. ...	...	...	...	...	...	352	2,642	A.G. 0·37½	...
33	2,491	29,301	Classification.	28	131	1,786	0·37½	Pies. 10¼	...	...	...	...	131	1,786	...	Pies. 10¼

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 33 Villages of the PANDHARPOOR TALOOKA during the last 35 Years.



EXAMPLE.

In 1850-51.

Cultivation 9,103

Assessment 14,534

Collections 13,060

Remissions 1,474

Average rate of Assessment 1-7-8

Do. of Collection 1-6-3

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black zigzag* line ~~~ represents the cultivation; the *broken* - - - the Assessment, and the *dotted* ..... the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines show the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1853-54.

First.

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
352	297	50	3	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...

Second.

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—											
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6				
Soil 137	7	56	32	19	17	3	3	...				
Water 6	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...				

44. Twenty of these villages came into the hands of the British Government on the fall of the Peishwa and the remainder by lapse at different periods since. Accounts for the whole of the years since have been obtained and are given in the appendix No. 3.

45. From these accounts also the diagram on the opposite page has been framed. In the early years of our rule a survey of the lands was effected by Government, the areas of which form the basis of the revenue accounts since 1826-27. The old assesment, however, continued in force. For the purpose of rendering the diagram more complete by including all the villages in it, the cultivation and revenue in the first year of our acquisition of any lapsed villages has been assumed for all preceding years.

46. An inspection of the diagram will show that the cultivation and revenue of these villages exhibit a greater absence of fluctuation than is usually found to be the case under the old assessment. The assessment was not on the whole excessive, though it doubtless was so in individual cases. In the town of Unkulgee and the village of Aloor, for instance, I find the old average dry crop rate exceeded

Rs. 3 per acre. The ready access to great markets, and consequent facilities for the sale of produce gave a constant stimulus to cultivation.

47. The following statement shows the manner in which the villages were grouped, and the maximum dry crop rates of assessment applied to each, with the principal characteristics of each group of villages:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Group.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	21	2 0 0	Comprising the villages in the centre of the district, having a sufficient and certain but not excessive monsoon, and Chundun Hosoor of the mamlutdar's division.
2	8	1 12 0	Villages in the north-east of the mahal on the Gokak frontier, where the monsoon is somewhat less certain than in the villages of the preceding class. And villages in the west of the district where the fall of rain is somewhat excessive, with Ashtugee of the mamlutdar's division.
3	2	1 8 0	Two hill villages in the east of the district somewhat inconveniently located.
4	2	1 4 0	Two hill villages in the extreme west of the district. Fall of rain excessive. Cultivation confined almost entirely to inferior grains.

48. Rice land to the total extent of 304 acres is met with in the villages under report, of which 140 acres are alienated. Nearly the whole of this rice land is in the village of Ashtugee. For this village a maximum rice land rate of Rs. 9 was adopted, the rate fixed for the adjacent Padshapoor villages settled in the previous year. For the rice land of the remaining villages a maximum rate of Rs. 8 was adopted. On the whole rice land these rates give an average of

Rs. 3-14-1. In consequence of the old accounts not distinguishing accurately between the dry crop and rice land, it is not possible to compare the new with the old assessment on this description of land.

49. In all the villages there is but 174 acres of bhagayut or garden land, of which 44 acres are not alienated. The new assessment on the whole of the above land gives an average of Rs. 3-7-3 per acre.

50. The following statement brings the old and new assessment on each class of villages under comparison, the assessment being calculated on the areas ascertained by the survey to be cultivated or unoccupied waste :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Area according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
					Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.
1	21	8,377	12,709	1 8 3	8,377	9,139	1 1 5	1,245	761	0 9 9	9,622	9,900	1 0 6
2	8	2,436	3,647	1 7 11	2,436	2,712	1 1 10	1,089	885	0 13 0	3,525	3,597	1 0 4
3	2	748	279	0 6 0	748	508	0 10 10	40	13	0 5 2	788	519	0 10 6
4	2	521	208	0 6 5	522	173	0 5 4	232	71	0 4 11	754	244	0 5 2
4	33	12,082	16,834	1 6 4	12,083	12,530	1 0 7	2,606	1,730	0 10 7	14,689	14,260	0 15 6

51. The statement on the following page shows the general financial result of the settlement. In 1855-56, the second year in which the survey settlement had been in force, the total revenue attained the sum of Rs. 24,172. Acres 1,171 still remained waste, bearing an asssessment of Rs. 656. On the average revenue of all preceding years (Rs. 25,432) there is a slight loss. Exclude from this average the years since 1846-47, during which the cultivation and revenue were effected by the approach of the survey operations, and the revision of assessment will be shown to have been productive of a slight gain to the Government revenue. The total average realisations in the

years from 1818-19 to 1846-47 inclusive being Rs. 23,760, or Rs. 412 less than the sum realised in 1855,56, in which year, moreover, grants of Shetsundee service enams, and consequent transfers from the head of Government land, were Rs. 313 in excess of lapses to Government from enam :—

Statement showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for 31 Villages composing the Unkulgee Mahal of the Padshapoor Talooka and 2 Villages of the Mamlutdar's Division, under the Old and New Settlements.

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Khalsa.	Average for past years.	10,050	13,651	786	12,865	4,254	...	190	14,304	13,055
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47.	9,796	13,345	954	12,391	4,925	...	147	14,721	12,538
	Past 6 years.	11,234	15,541	4	15,537	2,340	...	354	13,574	15,891
	1852-53 ...	11,450	16,195	24	16,171	2,250	...	304	13,700	16,535
	1853-54 ...	12,983	12,534	1,787	10,747	2,606	...	545	14,089	11,292
	1854-55 ...	12,942	13,344	...	13,344	2,155	1,376	...	15,097	14,720
	1855-56 ...	13,527	13,784	...	13,784	1,171	656	...	14,698	14,440
Joodee and Kumavisee Joodee.	Average for past years.	6,789	8,035	345	7,720	...	...	...	6,789	7,720
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47.	6,899	8,189	418	7,771	...	...	...	6,899	7,771
	Past 6 years.	6,588	7,634	...	7,634	...	...	...	6,587	7,634
	1852-53 ...	6,528	7,629	...	7,629	...	...	...	6,528	7,629
	1853-54...	7,066	6,975	10	6,965	...	...	...	7,066	6,965
	1854-55...	6,644	6,605	...	6,605	...	...	...	6,644	6,605
	1855-56...	6,620	6,634	...	6,634	...	...	...	6,620	6,634
Surwa Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average for past years.	8,315	3,716	...	3,716	...	...	...	8,315	3,716
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47...	8,473	3,598	...	3,598	...	...	...	8,473	3,598
	Past 6 years.	8,048	4,284	...	4,284	...	...	...	8,048	4,284
	1852-53...	8,177	8,247	...	8,247	...	...	...	8,177	8,247
	1853-54...	7,546	3,555	...	3,555	...	...	...	7,546	3,555
	1854-55...	7,560	3,737	...	3,737	...	...	...	7,560	3,737
	1855-56...	8,018	3,754	...	3,754	...	...	...	8,018	3,754

[Continued.

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Land.	Total Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average for past years, From 1818-19	Acres. 25,154	Rs. 25,432	Rs. 1,131	Rs. 24,301	Acres. 4,254	Rs. ...	Rs. 190	Acres. 29,408	Rs. 24,491
	to 1846-47.	25,168	25,132	1,372	23,760	4,926	...	147	30,093	23,907
	Past 6 years.	25,869	27,459	4	27,455	2,340	...	354	28,209	27,809
	1852-53...	26,155	32,071	32,047	24	2,250	...	364	28,405	32,411
	1853-54...	26,695	23,064	21,267	1,797	2,908	...	545	29,301	21,812
	1854-55...	27,146	23,686	23,686	...	2,155	1,376	...	29,301	25,062
	1855-56...	28,165	24,172	24,172	...	1,171	656	...	29,336	24,828

The averages of past years entered in this statement are for twenty-seven years immediately preceding the revised settlement as regards the Acres, and for thirty-five years as regards the Rupees.

2. The four first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement, and the three last to the new.

3. The large remissions in 1853-54 (the year of settlement) are due to the old rates only being collected in that year when they fell short of the new rates.

4. The rupees in the last column of the statement opposite 1854-55 and 1855-56 form the survey kumal or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for preceding years the rupees in the column represent the net land revenue for collection; the areas and amounts of the three last columns of the three last lines of the statement vary slightly from land being removed from arable to unarable.

52. The following shows the compensation for abolished direct levies awarded to village officers pending the permanent settlement of the remuneration of those officers. The remarks in paragraph 33 regarding the direct levies and the compensation awarded in the Chikodee talooka apply also to the Unkulgee mahal :—

	Claim.				Compensation.
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.
Patels and Naiks	98	1	7	.....	13
Koolkurnees.....	448	8	5	.....	61
Total..Rs.	546	10	0	.....	74

53. The following statement, framed from the returns of 1854-55, completes my report on the Unkulgee mahal:—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment Alienated.	Balance of Assessment realisable, or Survey Kumal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	33,576	....	.. ..	....
Arable khalsat	15,097	14,720	.. ..	14,720
Arable joodee	6,644	8,029	1,424	6,605
Arable surwu enam & mahal joodee	7,560	9,453	5,716	3,737
Total area and assessment of 34 villages	62,877	32,202	7,140	25,062

54. I now come to the consideration of the Kittoor mahalkurree's division of the Bedee talooka, a map of which is inserted.

55. The portion of the Bedee talooka forming the charge of the Kittoor mahalkurree is in its greatest length about twelve miles of very irregular shape, but the average breadth about five to six miles. It is bounded all along on the north-east by the Sumpgaum talooka, which was settled in the previous year 1852-53, and on the south-east by the Dharwar talooka of the Dharwar collectorate, which was settled in 1848-49.

56. The mahalkurree's kutcherry is at the town of Kittoor. Subordinate to him are 41 villages, of which one is alienated. The following statement shows the names of the kuryats or ancient divisions, and the number of villages included in each:—

Present Division.	Name of Kuryat or old Division to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazaars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-Rent.	Surwa Enam or Rent free.	Jaghree.	Total.	
Kittoor Mahalkurree's Division.	1. Umurguttee	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	25
	2. Phootgaum	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
	3. Tegoor	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Total	40	..	40	1	..	..	1	41

57. Around Kittoor itself the country is generally hilly. The villages in the extreme south-west are situated in immediate vicinity to hills covered with low jungle, which are connected with the great Canara jungle. In these villages the monsoon is much heavier than to the eastward, and dry crop cultivation of an inferior description is necessitated by the excessive fall of rain. Along the eastern boundary and in the valley of the Gutpurba the country is more open. There is a good deal of superior black soil, and notwithstanding the monsoon on the whole is somewhat heavy, good dry crops (jowaree, &c.) are raised. The abundant monsoon and the undulating character of the country afford great facilities for rice cultivation, which is carried on to a great extent, and is the staple of the district, except in the eastern villages, in which dry crop and rice cultivation both prevail.

58. The Mahalkurree's division contains a total area of 54,157 acres, or 85 square miles, and a population of 31,108, or 366 to the square mile. This is an exceedingly heavy average; there is, though, no doubt whatever of its perfect accuracy. Kittoor is the only town of any size (population 7,664), and the accumulation of population there is fully counterbalanced by the hilly and thinly populated tract to the south-west. A similar density of population will be found in the Southern Muratha Country at any rate wherever rice is the prevailing cultivation, both the value of the produce and the labour required per acre in that description of cultivation being much more than in dry crop land.

59. Of the above population 1,827 souls are supported by manufactures—almost entirely by weaving. Nearly half of this number are located at Kittoor itself, the remainder are scattered in greater or smaller numbers throughout all the other villages. The people all appear to be well off. Their assessment was on the whole very moderate, and the high-road from Dharwar to Belgaum runs north-west and south-east directly through the villages of the mahal, giving ready communication with both those large markets, each of which is about fifteen miles distant from the nearest extremity.

60. The measurement of Kittoor mahal was commenced under my own supervision, I being then an Assistant Superintendent, in 1850-51, and was completed in the following year under Mr. Light.

The classification was executed in 1853-54 under the late Mr. Young. The following statements give the usual information regarding both operations as regards the Government villages :—

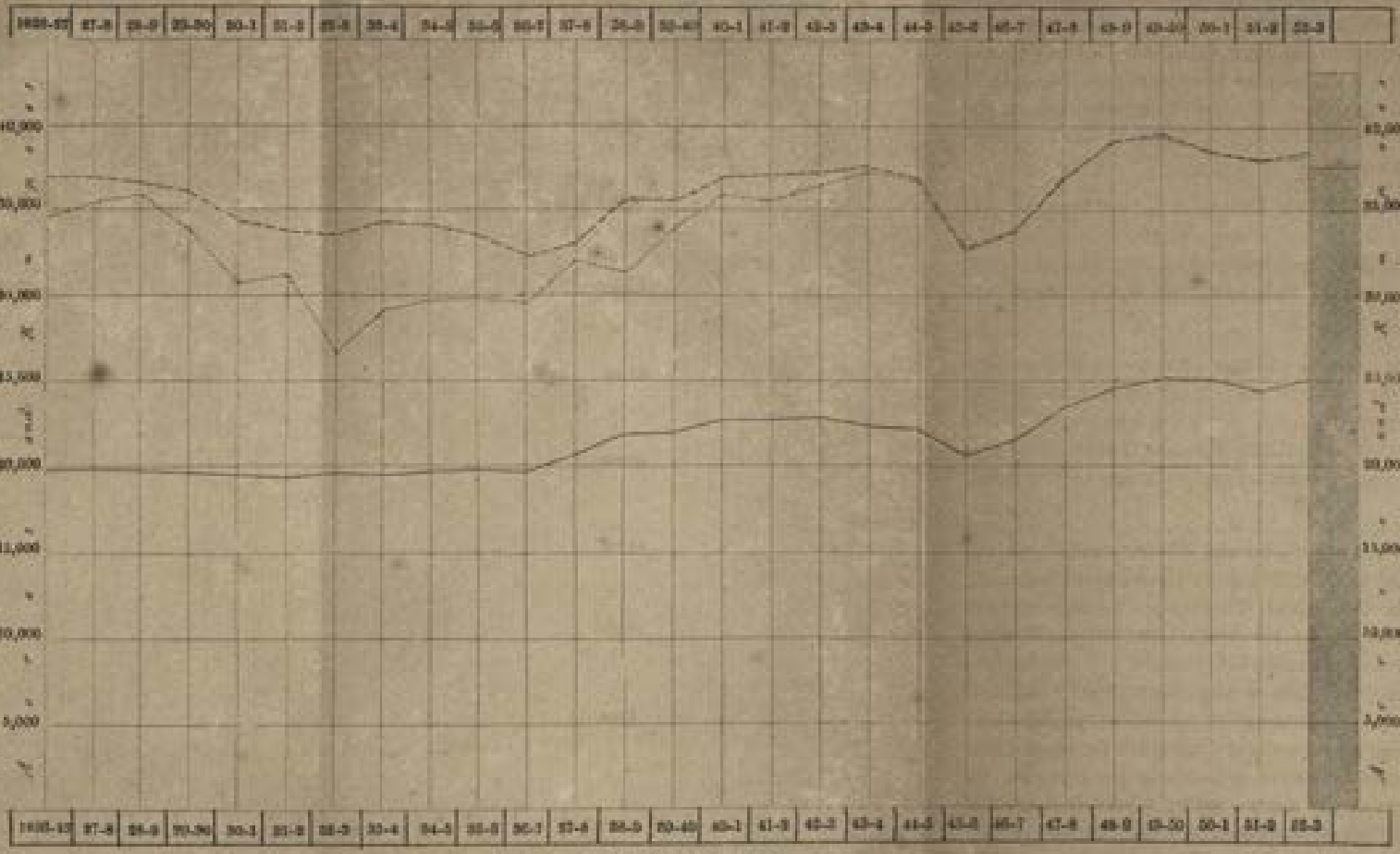
Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40	4,617	47,610	Measurement.	36	426	4,618	Gs. 20	..	5	61	24½	..	431	4,679	Gs. 20	..
40	4,617	47,610	Classification.	40	335	4,044	..	Pies. 11½	..	..	..	..	335	4,044	..	Pies. 11½

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
431	346	78	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

Second.

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—							
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 7 to 0 4 0
Soil ..... 593 ..	123	210	201	38	17	2	1	1
Water .... 258 ..	53	178	25	2	..	..	..	..

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 40 Villages of the BEEDER TALOOKA during the last 27 Years.



EXAMPLE.

In 1852-53.

Cultivation.....39,[illegible]

Assessment.....37,[illegible]

Collections.....37,165

Remissions.....[illegible]

Average rate of Assessment.....1 - 11 - 1

Do. of Collections.....1 - 10 - 11

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black* zigzag line ~~~ represents the cultivation; the *broken* -\-\- the Assessment, and the *dotted* ····· the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the zigzag line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines show the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1853-54.

61. The whole of these villages formerly formed part of the estate of the Kittoor Dessaee, and came into the hands of the British Government consequent on the insurrection which took place at Kittoor in 1824. The revenue management of the Kittoor Desaee was described at paragragh 70 of my assessment report (No. 318 of 1855) on the Sumpgaum and other talookas, with reference to the Sumpgaum talooka, which description applies to these villages equally with the other parts of his estate.

62. In the Kittoor mahal, as in Sumpgaum, great inequality of assessment prevailed, but the general average was by no means excessive; it was kept down by the low assessment on land to be reclaimed from the jungle given out at reduced rates, and newly constructed rice lands bearing only dry crop rates.

63. In some of the western villages of this mahal the whole assessment was fixed on the rice land only, a certain quantity of dry land being attached to every rice field. This was a common plan in many of the rice districts of the Southern Muratha Country, and prevailed extensively throughout the more jungly portions of the Bedee talooka.

64. I have obtained accounts for the Kittoor mahal from the time of our acquisition of the district; from these has been framed the statement Appendix No. 5 and the diagram on the opposite page. The cultivation, shown by the black line, has during the whole period of our rule remained remarkably steady. The introduction of a stricter system of revenue management about 1842, and the consequent decrease in the amount of remissions, produced in the two or three succeeding years a slight falling off in the cultivation and a more than proportionate decrease in the revenue, the lands thrown up being evidently those bearing a very high assessment. The survey operations were, however, by this time in progress in the districts in the vicinity, and the cultivation and revenue in 1845-46 began to recover itself, and very shortly exceeded the amount attained in any previous year. A consideration of the revenue derived in past years from the district, and of the rates imposed and working successfully in contiguous or similarly situated districts, did

not lead me to believe that any material reduction of assessment was called for in the case of this district. The removal of excessive inequalities, and the proportioning the assessment to the productive power of the land, seemed all that was required. The following statement shows the rates adopted, with the characteristic of each group of villages:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry-Crop Rates.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Groups.
		Rs. a. p.	
I.	6	1 10 0	Villages to the east of Kittoor and those north of the Gutpurba, the monsoon being though somewhat heavy but not too much so for fair dry crop cultivation. The market town of Kittoor is also included in this class.
II.	27	1 6 0	The central part of the district to the westward of the villages of the preceding class, the monsoon being heavier and less favourable for dry crop cultivation.
III.	7	1 2 0	The villages in the south-west of the district near the hills where the monsoon is excessive for good dry crop, and where cultivation of the inferior grains preponderate.

65. The south-western villages of Sumpgaum which join the villages of the 1st class had a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-12, being situated to the eastward of the Kittoor villages. The monsoon is a trifle less heavy, and consequently more favourable for dry crop cultivation.

66. For the rice land a maximum rate of Rs. 8 (that fixed for the adjacent villages of Sumpgaum) was adopted for all villages. The supply of water is provided for in the classification, and there were no circumstances calling for any variation in the rate on this description of cultivation. The average rate per acre derived from this maximum rate on rice land is Rs. 3-2. It is not practicable to compare the old and new assessment on the rice land, since some of what has been ascertained by the survey to be rice appears in the old papers as dry crop. The old average assessment I should estimate at about Rs. 3-8 per acre. There are, Government and alienated together, 13,741 acres of rice land in the Kittoor mahal, bearing

survey assessment of Rs. 42,957, of which 5,263 acres, bearing assessment of Rs. 15,967, are alienated.

67. There are but 18 acres of bhagayut or garden land in the Mahal which bear a survey assessment of Rs. 75, an average of Rs. 3-14-1 per acre, Rs. 4-8 being the maximum rate imposed.

68. The following statement shows on each class the assessment derived from the above rates in comparison with that derived from the old rates of assessment :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Area according to New Survey.	According to Old Rates.		According to New Rates.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.
1	6	5,119	8,626	1 11 0	5,119	8,299	1 9 11	1,814	1,602	0 14 2	6,933	9,901	1 6 10
2	27	13,436	20,267	1 8 2	13,436	19,770	1 7 7	4,586	2,878	0 10 0	18,022	22,648	1 4 1
3	7	7,912	10,889	1 6 0	7,912	9,656	1 3 6	2,268	1,035	0 7 4	10,180	10,691	1 0 10
3	40	26,467	39,782	1 8 1	26,467	37,725	1 6 10	8,668	5,515	0 10 2	35,135	43,240	1 3 8

69. The statement on the following page shows the financial result of the Settlement on all tenures :—

	Rs.
The average realisations on all tenures during our whole tenure of the district previous to the Settlement, namely, from 1826-27 to 1852-53, were.	39,411
The average realisations on the same from 1826-27 to 1846-47, the first year in which the cultivation began to increase consequent on the approach of the survey, were	38,199
The average realisations of the six years immediately preceding the settlement, during which the cultivation was affected by the approach of the survey, were	43,653

	Rs.
And the realisations in 1855-56, the second year after the Settlement, were	45,213
Which is in excess of the average of the six years preceding the Settlement, the most favourable period of the whole.....	1,760
And in excess of the average of all preceding years ..	5,802

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for 33 Villages, composing the Kittoor Mahal of the Bedee Talooka, under the Old and New Settlements.

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Khalsa.	Average of past years 1826-27 to 1852-53 ...	Acres. 21,578	Rs. 35,978	Rs. 1,730	Rs. 34,248	Acres. 15,942	...	Rs. 805	Acres. 37,520	Rs. 35,053
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47	20,715	35,247	2,220	33,027	16,714	...	335	37,429	33,362
	Last 6 years..	24,598	38,536	16	38,520	13,243	...	2,451	37,841	40,971
	1852-53 ...	25,012	38,682	31	38,651	12,289	...	1,890	37,301	40,541
	1853-54 ...	26,467	37,725	6,892	30,833	8,668	...	1,960	35,135	32,793
	1854-55 ...	30,123	40,400	...	40,400	5,232	3,217	...	35,355	43,617
	1855-56 ...	31,701	41,029	...	41,029	3,700	2,645	...	35,401	43,674
Joodee and Kumaviseer Joodee.	Average of past years 1826-27 to 1852-53 ...	4,567	5,253	401	4,852	...	...	...	4,567	4,852
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47	4,581	5,344	458	4,886	...	...	...	4,581	4,886
	Last 6 years.	4,519	4,938	205	4,733	...	...	...	4,519	4,733
	1852-53 ...	4,518	4,871	174	4,697	...	...	...	4,518	4,697
	1853-54 ...	5,059	3,739	21	3,718	...	...	...	5,059	3,718
	1854-55 ...	5,402	3,739	...	3,739	...	...	...	5,402	3,739
	1855-56 ...	5,403	3,740	...	3,740	...	...	...	5,403	3,740
Surwa Inam and Mahal Joodee.	Average of past years .	9,404	311	...	311	...	...	...	9,404	311
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47.	9,583	286	...	286	...	...	...	9,583	286
	Last 6 years. .	8,778	400	...	400	...	...	...	8,778	400
	1852-53 ...	8,543	400	...	400	...	...	...	8,543	400
	1853-54 ...	7,415	559	...	559	...	...	...	7,415	559
	1854-55 ...	6,853	411	...	411	...	...	...	6,853	411
	1855-56 ...	6,806	444	...	444	...	...	...	6,806	444

[*Continued.*

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.				Arable Waste.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Arable land on all Tenures.	Average of	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	past years..	35,549	41,542	2,131	39,411	15,942	..	805	51,491	40,216
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47..	34,879	40,877	2,678	38,199	16,714	..	335	51,593	38,574
	Last 6 years..	37,835	43,874	221	43,653	13,243	..	2,451	51,138	46,104
	1852-53 ..	38,073	43 073	205	43,748	12,289	..	1,800	50,362	45,688
	1853-54 ..	38,941	42,023	6,913	35,110	8,668	..	1,969	47,609	37,070
	1854-55 ..	42,378	44,550	..	44,556	5,232	3,217	..	47,610	47,767
	1855-56 ..	43,910	45,213	..	45,213	3,700	2,645	..	47,610	47,858

The four first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old Settlement, and the three last to the new.

2. The large remissions in 1853-54, the year of settlement, are due to the old rates only being collected in that year when they fell short of the new rates.

3. The rupees in the last column of the statement opposite 1854-55 and 1855-56 form the Survey Kumal or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for preceding years the Rupees in the column represent the net land revenue for collection. The areas and amounts of the three last columns of the three last lines of the statement vary slightly from land being removed from arable to unarable.

70. In 1855-56 there were still 3,700 acres of Government land waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,645. Of this, some has, I believe, been since taken up; a considerable portion consists of "kooruns" reserved from cultivation, the right to the grass being yearly sold by auction.

71. The following statement shows the amount of compensation awarded for abolished direct levies, pending the permanent settlement of the remuneration of the village officers:—

	Amount of direct levies shown in the Accounts.				Compensation awarded.		
Patells and Naiks ..	214	14	9	....	132	12	0
Koolkurnees.....	308	3	4	....	165	8	0
Rs..	523	2	1	....	298	4	0

72. The following statement, framed from the accounts of 1854-55, completes the report on the Kittoor Mahal:—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated	Balance of Assessment realisable or Survey Kumal.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	6,547	....	....	....
Arable khalsat	35,355	43,617	....	43,617
Do. joodee	5,402	8,774	5,035	3,739
Do. surwaenam and mahal joodee	6,853	10,208	9,797	411
Total area and assessment of 40 villages.....	54,157	62,599	14,832	47,767

73. The villages composing the charge of the Kittoor Mahalkurree are situated in a very straggling way as regards the mahal kutcherry. I propose to make a separate report on the subject of a territorial readjustment of this officer's charge and those of other Mamlutdars and Mahalkurrees in the vicinity at a future opportunity.

74. It only remains to request that the rates of assessment detailed in this report may receive the usual guarantee for thirty years.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

APPENDIX No. 1.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the 141 Villages of the CHICKOOREE TALOOKA *from 1827-28 to 1852-53; the account of the same for the 26 years*

Years.	Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.										
		Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry-Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1827-28....	136	....	1,13,406	5,679	....	89,734	....	....	....	17,993	1,07,727
1828-29....	....	....	1,16,960	19,213	....	80,916	....	....	....	16,837	97,753
1829-30....	....	....	1,15,709	23,879	....	75,997	....	512	....	15,327	91,836
1830-31..	....	....	1,16,945	34,968	....	67,681	....	525	....	13,770	81,977
	1	....	1,693	90	....	1,422	....	....	....	181	1,603
1831-32..	136	....	1,17,042	24,403	....	77,638	....	641	....	14,330	92,609
	1	....	1,693	90	....	1,422	....	....	....	181	1,603
1832-33..	136	....	1,18,868	46,662	....	60,329	....	417	....	11,460	72,706
	1	....	1,590	676	....	832	....	....	....	82	914
1833-34..	136	75,715	1,11,409	27,922	73,035	70,128	134	639	2,546	12,820	83,487
	1	3,779	1,592	477	3,737	984	....	....	42	131	1,115
1834-35..	136	75,306	1,10,487	10,292	72,645	85,707	130	556	2,531	13,032	1,00,195
	1	4,012	1,747	645	3,963	987	....	....	49	115	1,102
1835-36..	136	75,188	1,09,987	16,258	72,537	80,264	129	560	2,502	12,905	93,729
	1	3,773	1,621	871	3,723	606	....	....	50	144	750
1836-37..	136	74,862	1,08,846	45,492	72,269	54,089	127	323	2,520	8,942	63,354
	1	3,696	1,629	277	3,546	1,1[illegible]	....	....	50	127	1,252
1837-38..	136	76,372	1,09,846	10,919	73,684	84,605	135	569	2,553	13,813	98,927
	1	3,318	1,450	....	3,170	1,322	....	....	148	128	1,450
	2	8,075	17,921	3,250	7,192	13,782	....	....	883	889	14,671
1838-39..	136	75,548	1,05,648	44,847	72,960	49,738	131	234	2,438	10,829	60,801
	1	3,062	1,301	657	2,892	456	....	....	170	158	644
	2	7,957	15,456	504	7,445	14,105	....	....	512	847	14,952
1839-40..	136	77,445	1,07,812	10,292	74,841	83,206	128	530	2,476	13,784	97,520
	1	3,288	1,393	200	3,144	1,052	....	....	144	141	1,193
	2	7,851	15,258	....	7,341	14,416	....	....	510	842	15,258
1840-41..	136	77,994	1,08,251	3,993	75,067	90,123	134	600	2,763	14,535	1,05,258
	1	2,701	1,225	276	2,719	796	....	....	42	153	949
	2	7,325	13,243	1,154	7,196	12,018	....	....	139	776	12,794
1841-42..	136	77,333	1,07,234	2,501	74,492	88,610	134	597	2,747	14,526	1,03,733
	1	2,818	1,244	452	2,750	647	....	....	38	145	792
	2	7,386	14,363	1,787	7,009	11,729	....	....	389	847	12,576

No. 1.

Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land; together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Survey Exam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Area.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Distinct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Survey Exam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
12,090	3,268	96,047	1,15,279	42,980	45,896	....	45,896	60,673	772	....	208,790	1,61,947
1,255	150	4,658	1,641	1,658	990	....	990	3,194	....	....	9,510	2,631
231	221	7,955	15,736	3,617	2,146	....	2,146	2,382	....	....	13,984	17,882
42	11	1,360	2,166	591	726	....	726	919	....	....	2,870	2,892
31,763	2,850	109,488	1,00,174	43,117	46,034	3,398	42,636	69,697	30	....	222,202	1,42,840
1,443	52	4,642	1,256	1,678	1,008	117	891	3,227	....	....	9,547	2,147
865	246	8,120	14,401	3,617	2,482	100	2,382	2,329	....	....	14,066	16,783
44	24	1,360	2,131	591	726	....	726	929	....	....	2,871	2,857
24,923	3,817	104,119	1,11,203	43,069	45,451	117	45,334	69,574	77	....	216,762	1,56,614
1,496	106	4,616	1,441	1,677	993	13	980	3,234	....	....	9,627	2,421
962	309	8,029	14,562	3,617	2,339	86	2,253	2,383	....	....	14,029	16,815
44	24	1,360	2,131	591	726	....	726	929	....	....	2,871	2,857

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Government Villages in the CHIKODEE TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 23rd paragraph of the Report.*

Class.	Name of Villages.	Class.	Name of Villages.
1st—Rupees 2.	1. Solapoor.	1st—Rupees 2 (*continued.*)	19. Jynuwar.
	2. Honeehullee.		20. Karudgee.
	3. Bar.		21. Barwar.
	4. Kurujgee.		22. Mangoor.
	5. Kunuglee.		23. Kodnee.
	6. Hurgapoor.		24. Jutral.
	7. Hudulgee.		25. Koorlee.
	8. Aloor.		26. Akol.
	9. Magnoor.		27. Sidnal.
	10. Gulutgee.		28. Hoonoorgee.
	11. Rajapoor.		29. Luknapoor.
	12. Benaree.		30. Pudleehal.
	13. Aree.		31. Boodeehal.
	14. Suwudulgee.		32. Akeewat.
	15. Hunchinal.		33. Taklee.
	16. Kongnolee.		34. Bhoj.
	17. Sudulgee.		35. Nur-Hutturkee.
	18. Borgaum.		36. Tana-Hutturkee.

Class.	Name of Villages.
1st.—Rupees 2 (*contd.*)	37. Chikalgood.
	38. Pet Yenkunmurdee.
	39. Gotoor.
	40. Gawnal.
	41. Kumutnoor.
2nd.—Rupees. 1-12.	1. Konunkeree.
	2. Bhyrapoor.
	3. Shenkin Hosoor.
	4. Shindoor Boojrook.
	5. Rasing Khoord.
	6. Gondeekoopee.
	7. Hitnee.
	8. Nagnoor.
	9. Mutteewar.
	10. Hudnal.
	11. Bhatnagnoor.
	12. Soolgaum.
	13. Kusnal.
	14. Na-Ingluj.
	15. Gowhan.
	16. Yernal.
2nd.—Rupees 1-12 (*continued.*)	17. Yeksumbeh.
	18. Mudmukunhal.
	19. Rukshee.
	20. Seergaum.
	21. Beneewar.
	22. Mujtee.
	23. Sidleehal.
	24. Warree Sidleehal.
	25. Mujlee.
	26. Ramunkutee.
	27. Yerguttee.
	28. Heerkul.
	29. Hoonoor.
	30. Hunchinal.
	31. Mulhulee.
	32. Yernal.
	33. Hosoor.
	34. Mangaum.
	35. Hospet.
	36. Joonurhal.
	37. Masteeholee.
	38. Goodugunhutee.
	39. Gornal.

Class.	Name of Villages.
2ND.—Rupees 1-12 (*contd.*)	40. Jabapoor.
	41. Ukeewat.
	42. Borgul.
	43. Kestee.
	44. Hookeree.
3RD.—Rupees 1-8.	1. Huturwat.
	2. Beedurhulee.
	3. Wudurhal.
	4. Khujeegowdunhutee.
	5. Mujurhutee.
	6. Torunhutee.
	7. Jynapoor.
	8. Khurowsee.
	9. Chikodee.
	10. Heerekodee.
	11. Chinchnee.
	12. Kotbagee.
	13. Noginhal.
	14. Jyangteehal.
	15. Goodus.
	16. Sooltanpoor.
3RD.—Rupees 1-8 (*continued.*)	17. Koomtolee.
	18. Beneehal.
	19. Inglee.
	20. Ghodgeree.
	21. Nundeegoodkyatur.
	22. Nagnoor.
	23. Mungootee.
	24. Ukulgoodkyatur.
	25. Nagnoor.
	26. Mooglee.
	27. Hundeegood.
4TH.—Rupees 1-4.	1. Belumbee.
	2. Hunchinal.
	3. Doneewar.
	4. Seerdhow.
	5. Seerutee Khoord.
	6. Seerutee Boojrook.
	7. Pet Duddee.
	8. Uldal.
	9. Ramuwarree.
	10. Selapoor.

Class.	Name of Villages.	Class.	Names of Villages.
5TH.—Rupees 1.	1. Kuboor. 2. Jorkoorullee. 3. Mumdapoor. 4. Jugnoor. 5. Bageewarree. 6. Eetnal. 7. Kurhuttee. 8. Veejynugur. 9. Keroor.	7TH.—Rs. 0-12.	1. Bekeree.
6TH.—Rupees 0-14.	1. Modugeh. 2. Belunkee. 3. Sulamwarree. 4. Utteehal. 5. Khowneewarree. 6. Kot. 7. Dhondguttee. 8. Sheteeholee. 9. Bidreewarree.		1st..... 41 villages. 2nd.... 44 „ 3rd.... 27 „ 4th.... 10 „ 5th.... 9 „ 6th.... 9 „ 7th.... 1 „ Total.. 141 villages.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the 33 Villages of the PADMAPOOR TALOOKA *from* 1818-19 *to* 1852-53; *of the same for the* 34 *years*

Years.	Number of Villages.	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Government Land in Cultivation.						Total.
					Remaining on account of						
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	20	....	7,499	1,130	....	6,369	.....	....	.....	....	6,369
1819-20	20	....	7,185	318	....	6,807	.....	....	.....	....	6807
1820-21	20	....	7,888	381	....	7,507	.....	....	.....	....	7,507
1821-22 ..	20	....	8,722	271	....	8,451	.....	....	.....	....	8,451
	1	....	42	....	....	42	.....	....	.....	....	42
1822-23 ..	20	....	9,161	458	....	8,703	.....	....	.....	....	8,703
	1	....	42	....	....	42	.....	....	.....	....	42
	20	....	9,333	1,324	....	8,009	.....	....	.....	....	8,009
1823-24 ..	1	....	42	....	....	42	.....	....	.....	....	42
	1	....	79	....	....	79	.....	....	.....	....	79
	20	..	9,479	1,324	....	8,155	.....	....	.....	....	8,155
1824-25 ..	1	....	35	....	....	35	.....	....	.....	....	35
	1	....	86	5	....	81	.....	....	.....	....	81
	20	....	9,023	1,066	....	8,857	.....	....	.....	....	8,857
1825-26 ...	1	....	35	....	....	35	.....	....	.....	....	35
	1	....	86	40	....	46	.....	....	.....	....	46
	20	7,097	11,093	1,085	1,089	9,990	.....	....	8	18	10,008
1826-27 ..	1	66	35	....	66	35	.....	....	.....	....	35
	1	162	113	52	162	61	.....	....	.....	....	61
	1	401	458	....	389	400	11	58	.....	....	458
	20	7,061	11,140	701	7,053	10,421	.....	....	8	18	10,439
1827-28 ..	1	66	35	....	66	35	.....	....	.....	....	35
	1	168	118	51	168	67	.....	....	.....	....	67
	1	401	571	....	389	504	11	67	.....	....	571
	20	7,164	11,275	1,618	7,156	9,639	.....	....	8	18	9,657
1828-29 ..	1	66	35	....	66	35	.....	....	.....	....	35
	1	155	106	45	155	61	.....	....	.....	....	61
	1	401	529	....	389	402	11	67	.....	....	529
	20	7,412	11,609	1,156	7,404	10,435	.....	....	8	18	10,453
1829-30 ..	1	66	35	....	66	35	.....	....	.....	....	35
	1	179	121	54	179	67	.....	....	.....	....	67
	1	401	509	....	390	442	11	67	.....	....	509
1830-31	20	7,385	11,500	551	7	10,931	.....	....	8	18	10,949

| | | |

102	....	168	35	104	25	....
16	4	205	80	136	78	....
207	....	608	569	187	151	....
3,562	13	10,903	9,562	5,811	7,009	895
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
16	4	205	58	136	78	7
211	....	608	436	187	151	5
3,984	13	10,773	6,940	5,801	7,021	2,017
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
16	5	205	75	136	78	16
202	....	608	483	187	151	16
3,901	1	10,766	7,906	5,797	6,904	241
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
36	4	205	68	136	78	....
206	....	608	507	187	151	14
4,499	13	10,754	8,891	5,796	6,915	228
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
48	4	205	102	136	78	....
206	....	608	456	187	151	....
5,168	13	10,751	7,989	5,789	6,795	517
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
61	4	205	102	136	78	....
206	....	608	578	187	151	....
4,914	13	10,784	6,846	5,768	6,647	456
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
57	4	202	68	136	78	7
202	....	608	522	187	151	....
119	....	260	125	62	40	....
4,563	13	10,784	8,752	5,769	6,649	118
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
27	4	203	114	136	78	....
198	....	608	595	187	151	....
119	....	260	121	62	40	9
4,411	13	10,790	8,945	5,788	6,685	182

6,177	....	....	....	....	12,546
6,042	....	....	....	....	12,909
6,788	....	....	....	....	14,295
6,471	....	....	....	....	14,922
15	....	....	....	....	57
6,010	....	....	....	....	15,313
17	....	....	....	....	59
6,807	....	....	....	....	14,827
17	....	....	....	....	59
56	....	....	....	....	139
6,340	....	....	....	....	14,506
25	....	....	....	....	60
67	....	....	....	....	152
6,706	....	....	9,025	....	24,589
25	....	....	....	....	60
71	....	....	....	....	121
7,018	7,324	....	3,459	23,879	20,491
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	99	....	....	454	143
149	262	....	....	1,057	607
6,953	7,306	....	3,411	23,902	20,814
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	99	....	....	454	149
149	262	....	....	1,057	720
6,713	7,302	....	6,977	23,902	25,348
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	143
151	262	....	....	1,057	680
6,723	7,189	....	3,171	23,902	20,348
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	149
151	262	....	....	1,057	660
6,646	7,189	....	3,160	23,903	20,768

1830-31	1	66	35	....			
	1	189	128	53			
	1	401	569	....			
	20	7,341	11,379	1,830	7		
1831-32	1	66	35	....			
	1	189	128	74			
	1	397	436	....			
	20	6,789	10,269	3,783	6		
1832-33	1	66	35	....			
	1	189	128	58			
	1	406	483	....			
	20	6,865	10,333	2,338	6		
1833-34	1	66	35	....			
	1	169	117	53			
	1	402	507	....			
	20	6,255	9,679	792	6		
1834-35	1	66	35	....			
	1	157	110	12			
	1	402	466	....			
	20	5,583	8,891	915	5		
1835-36	1	66	35	....			
	1	144	105	7			
	1	402	578	....			
	20	5,870	9,212	2,379	5		
1836-37	1	66	35	....			
	1	145	105	41			
	1	406	590	68			
	1	141	125	....			
	20	6,221	9,487	748	6		
1837-38	1	66	35	....			
	1	170	129	19			
	1	410	595	....			
	1	141	125	4			
1838-39	20	6,379	9,716	784	6		

66	35	....	....	....	....	35	
76	114	....	....	....	....	114	
90	518	11	63	....	....	581	
41	105	....	....	....	....	105	
58	8,520	....	....	8	18	8,538	
66	35	....	....	....	....	35	
76	109	....	....	....	....	109	
10	532	11	62	....	....	594	
41	124	....	....	....	....	124	
77	9,479	....	....	8	18	9,497	
66	35	....	....	....	....	35	
76	129	....	....	....	....	129	
99	424	11	54	....	....	478	
55	140	....	....	....	....	140	
54	9,743	....	....	8	18	9,761	
66	35	....	....	....	....	35	
79	139	....	....	....	....	136	
99	424	11	54	....	....	478	
35	128	....	....	....	....	128	
52	9,319	....	....	8	18	9,337	
66	35	....	....	....	....	35	
91	138	....	....	....	....	138	
89	424	11	50	....	....	474	
52	142	....	....	....	....	142	
57	9,359	....	....	9	20	9,379	
66	35	....	....	....	....	35	
52	138	....	....	....	....	138	
01	547	11	62	....	....	609	
49	139	....	....	....	....	139	
56	111	....	....	3	4	115	
10	9,331	....	....	9	20	9,351	
95	19	....	....	....	....	19	
52	138	....	....	....	....	138	
01	551	11	62	....	....	613	

....	....	....	6,369	....	7,300	1,123
....	....	....	6,867	....	7,217	1,175
....	....	....	7,507	....	7,274	486
....	....	....	8,451	....	7,097	626
....	....	....	42	....	15	....
....	....	....	8,703	....	7,121	511
....	....	....	42	....	17	....
....	11	....	8,020	....	7,144	337
....	....	....	42	....	17	....
....	4	....	83	....	78	22
....	11	....	8,166	....	7,136	796
....	....	....	35	....	25	....
....	4	....	85	....	78	11
....	1	....	8,858	....	7,134	428
....	....	....	35	....	25	....
....	4	....	50	....	78	7
3,418	6	10,515	10,014	6,040	7,105	87
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
57	4	219	65	136	78	....
207	....	608	458	187	151	2
3,485	11	10,546	10,450	6,050	7,117	164
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
51	4	219	71	136	78	....
207	....	608	571	187	151	2
3,400	1	10,564	9,658	6,036	7,094	381
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
51	4	205	65	136	78	....
207	....	608	529	187	151	....
3,490	1	10,902	10,454	5,811	6,997	274
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
27	4	206	71	135	78	....
207	....	608	509	187	151	....
3,518	13	10,903	10,962	5,811	7,009	363

25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	158
151	262	....	....	1,057	729
6,114	7,189	....	8,695	23,903	24,371
25	49	....	....	321	60
71	113	....	....	454	129
146	262	....	....	1,057	582
5,004	7,329	....	2,668	23,903	14,212
25	49	....	....	321	60
62	113	....	....	454	137
135	262	....	....	1,057	618
6,663	7,350	....	2,668	23,913	17,327
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	146
137	262	....	....	1,057	644
6,687	7,363	....	8,234	23,913	23,812
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	180
151	262	....	....	1,057	617
6,278	7,383	....	2,668	23,914	16,935
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	180
151	262	....	....	1,057	729
6,191	7,379	....	2,431	23,931	15,468
25	49	....	....	321	60
71	113	....	....	451	139
151	262	....	....	1,057	673
40	105	....	....	427	165
6,531	7,379	....	7,997	23,932	23,280
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	451	192
151	262	....	....	1,057	746
38	105	....	....	427	159
6,643	7,353	....	2,431	23,931	17,879

102	....	168	35	104	25	....
27	4	203	118	136	78	....
198	....	608	581	187	151	....
119	....	260	105	62	40	5
4,134	16	10,800	8,554	5,777	6,661	380
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
27	4	203	113	136	78	....
198	....	608	594	187	151	....
119	....	260	124	62	43	4
3,820	15	10,805	9,512	5,790	6,661	66
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
27	4	203	133	136	78	....
198	....	608	478	187	151	....
105	....	260	140	62	43	....
3,820	15	10,812	9,776	5,790	6,661	48
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
27	4	206	140	136	78	....
198	....	608	478	187	151	....
125	....	260	128	62	43	2
3,568	92	10,428	9,429	5,683	6,527	....
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
14	4	205	142	136	78	....
198	....	608	474	187	151	....
108	4	260	146	62	43	....
3,618	133	10,594	9,512	5,641	6,416	23
102	....	168	35	104	25	....
14	4	206	142	136	79	....
197	....	609	609	187	151	....
117	4	266	143	62	43	....
2	....	162	115	92	87	....
3,643	162	10,662	9,513	5,626	6,379	....
102	....	168	19	104	25	....
14	4	206	142	136	79	....
197	1	609	614	187	151	....

143	....	....	....	....	143
107	....	....	3	4	111
9,519	....	....	9	20	9,539
25	....	....	....	....	25
138	....	....	....	....	138
551	11	62	....	....	613
143	....	....	....	....	143
110	....	....	3	4	114
210	....	....	....	....	210
9,600	....	....	9	20	9,620
30	....	....	....	....	30
138	....	....	....	....	138
529	11	62	....	....	591
145	....	....	....	....	145
110	....	....	3	4	114
204	....	....	....	....	204
10,333	....	....	9	20	10,353
30	....	....	....	....	30
142	....	....	....	....	142
521	11	62	....	....	583
150	....	....	....	....	150
112	....	....	3	4	116
231	....	....	....	....	231
1,397	....	....	11	10	1,407
12,034	....	....	9	20	12,054
32	....	....	....	....	32
142	....	....	....	....	142
524	11	62	....	....	586
148	....	....	....	....	148
113	....	....	3	4	117
246	....	....	....	....	246
1,418	....	....	11	10	1,428
....	40	816	....	....	816
11,780	....	....	9	20	11,800
32	....	....	....	....	32

116	4	267	147	84	56	....
11	4	184	115	94	88	....
3,677	175	10,794	9,714	5,574	6,336	....
102	....	168	25	104	46	....
14	4	206	142	136	79	....
198	1	610	614	187	151	....
116	5	267	148	84	56	....
2	1	189	115	94	89	....
51	....	326	210	40	17	....
2,308	197	9,361	9,817	5,547	6,252	....
102	....	168	30	104	55	....
1	4	193	142	136	79	....
28	2	425	593	187	151	....
112	4	267	149	84	56	....
....	15	188	129	97	89	....
49	2	314	206	40	17	....
2,048	191	9,486	10,544	5,527	6,241	....
102	....	168	30	104	55	....
1	4	203	146	136	79	....
28	9	425	592	187	151	....
105	7	267	157	84	56	....
2	27	204	143	97	89	....
19	1	318	232	40	17	....
144	44	1,613	1,451	347	403	....
1,482	142	9,789	12,196	5,528	6,274	....
102	....	168	32	104	55	....
2	4	205	146	136	79	....
9	16	424	602	187	151	....
107	2	267	150	84	56	....
2	14	206	131	97	89	....
16	....	332	246	40	17	....
152	50	1,618	1,478	347	403	....
323	11	450	827	86	512	....
1,505	191	9,785	11,991	5,527	6,272	....
102	....	168	32	104	55	....

09	155	....	....	....	....	155
04	526	11	62	....	....	588
56	146	....	....	....	....	146
02	113	....	....	3	4	117
33	252	....	....	....	....	252
75	1,428	....	....	11	10	1,438
97	....	51	1,039	....	....	1,039
97	11,980	....	....	9	20	12,000
66	32	....	....	....	....	32
18	167	....	....	....	....	167
04	524	11	62	....	....	586
56	146	....	....	....	....	146
02	113	....	....	3	4	117
09	246	....	....	....	....	246
70	1,411	....	....	11	10	1,421
89	....	47	906	....	....	906
11	12,649	....	....	9	20	12,669
66	32	....	....	....	....	32
16	167	....	....	....	....	167
04	524	11	62	....	....	586
56	146	....	....	....	....	146
02	113	....	....	3	4	117
02	242	....	....	....	....	242
77	1,405	....	....	11	10	1,415
92	....	50	954	....	....	954
72	12,421	....	....	9	20	12,441
66	32	....	....	....	....	32
16	166	....	....	....	....	166
04	523	11	62	....	....	585
50	150	....	....	....	....	150
02	113	....	....	3	4	117
77	213	....	....	....	....	213
50	1,405	....	....	11	10	1,415
38	....	52	1,052	....	....	1,052

9	5	218	160	136	79
10	9	425	597	187	151
111	6	267	152	84	56
2	20	207	137	97	89
1	....	334	252	40	17
132	46	1,618	1,484	347	402
332	14	480	1,053	84	502
1,664	198	10,070	12,198	5,510	6,344
102	....	168	32	104	55
....	1	218	168	136	79
10	15	425	601	187	151
111	6	267	152	84	56
2	4	207	121	97	89
12	....	321	246	40	17
137	53	1,618	1,474	347	403
347	68	483	974	82	445
1,497	314	10,117	12,983	5,507	6,323
102	....	168	32	104	55
3	15	219	182	136	79
10	14	425	600	187	151
111	7	267	153	84	56
2	62	207	179	97	89
20	2	322	244	40	17
139	95	1,627	1,510	347	403
343	55	485	1,009	82	445
1,519	190	10,000	12,631	5,463	6,329
102	....	168	32	104	55
3	5	219	171	136	79
10	15	425	600	187	151
107	5	267	155	84	56
2	22	207	139	97	89
20	1	297	214	40	17
133	70	1,613	1,485	347	403
354	56	504	1,108	70	450

9,306	....	....	8	14	9,320
34	....	....	....	....	34
107	....	....	....	....	107
487	11	60	....	....	547
138	....	....	....	....	138
111	....	....	3	4	115
230	....	....	....	....	230
1,411	....	....	11	10	1,421
....	48	953	....	....	953
10,901	....	....	9	20	10,921
30	....	....	....	....	30
149	....	....	....	....	149
532	11	62	....	....	594
146	....	....	....	....	146
111	....	....	3	4	115
230	....	....	....	....	230
1,411	....	....	11	10	1,421
....	48	953	....	....	953

25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	451	196
151	262	....	....	1,057	732
35	105	....	....	427	140
6,281	7,354	....	2,395	23,931	17,230
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	451	191
151	262	....	....	1,057	745
39	105	....	....	427	163
6,595	7,336	....	7,961	23,931	24,068
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	451	211
151	262	....	....	1,057	629
43	105	....	....	427	183
6,613	7,336	....	2,395	23,938	18,784
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	218
151	262	....	....	1,057	629
41	105	....	....	427	169
6,527	7,324	....	2,572	23,435	18,528
25	49	....	....	321	60
78	113	....	....	454	220
151	262	....	....	1,057	625
43	105	....	....	427	189
6,393	7,269	....	7,891	23,504	23,796
25	49	....	....	321	60
79	113	....	....	455	221
151	262	....	....	1,058	760
43	99	....	....	427	186
87	75	....	....	329	202
6,379	7,265	....	2,326	23,553	18,218
25	49	....	....	321	44
79	113	....	....	455	221
151	262	....	....	1,058	765

1844-45 ..	1	151	143	....
	1	173	111	....
	20	7,117	9,556	17
	1	66	25	....
	1	192	138	....
1845-46 ..	1	412	613	....
	1	151	143	....
	1	187	114	....
	1	275	210	....
	20	7,053	9,647	27
	1	66	30	....
	1	192	138	....
1846-47 ..	1	397	591	....
	1	155	145	....
	1	188	114	....
	1	265	204	....
	20	7,438	10,353	....
	1	66	30	....
	1	202	142	....
1847-48 ..	1	397	583	....
	1	162	150	....
	1	202	116	....
	1	299	231	....
	6	1,469	1,407	....
	20	8,307	12,054	....
	1	66	32	....
	1	203	142	....
	1	415	586	....
1848-49 ..	1	160	148	....
	1	204	117	....
	1	316	246	....
	6	1,466	1,428	....
	1	127	816	....
1849-50 ..	20	8,280	11,800	....
	1	66	32	....

56	76	....	....	427	203
88	73	....	....	351	203
6,336	7,231	....	2,069	23,599	18,119
46	49	....	....	321	71
79	113	....	....	455	221
151	262	....	....	1,059	765
56	76	....	....	427	204
89	73	....	....	356	204
17	50	....	....	416	227
6,252	7,116	....	7,637	22,024	23,706
55	49	....	....	321	85
79	113	....	....	442	221
151	262	....	....	874	744
56	76	....	....	427	205
89	70	....	....	355	218
17	50	....	....	404	223
6,241	7,061	....	2,072	22,074	18,857
55	49	....	....	321	85
79	113	....	....	452	225
151	262	....	....	874	743
56	76	....	....	427	213
89	70	....	....	371	232
17	50	....	....	408	249
403	421	....	....	2,381	1,854
6,274	6,952	....	2,560	22,269	21,030
55	49	....	....	321	87
79	113	....	....	454	225
151	262	....	....	873	753
56	76	....	....	427	206
89	70	....	....	373	220
17	50	....	....	422	263
403	421	....	....	2,386	1,881
512	56	....	....	592	1,339
6,272	6,941	....	8,126	22,253	26,389
55	49	....	....	321	87

	1	209	155	....		2
	1	415	588	....		4
	1	156	146	....		1
1849-50 ..	1	205	117	....		2
	1	333	252	....		3
	6	1,486	1,438	....		1,4
	1	148	1,039	....		
	20	8,406	12,000	....		8,8
	1	66	32	....		
	1	218	167	....		2
	1	415	586	....		4
1850-51 ..	1	156	146	....		1
	1	205	117	....		2
	1	309	246	....		3
	6	1,481	1,421	....		1,4
	1	136	906	....		
	20	8,620	12,669	....		8,6
	1	66	32	....		
	1	216	167	....		2
	1	415	586	....		4
1851-52 ..	1	156	146	....		1
	1	205	117	....		2
	1	302	242	....		3
	6	1,488	1,415	....		1,4
	1	142	954	....		
	20	8,481	12,465	24		8,4
	1	66	32	....		
	1	216	166	....		2
	1	415	585	....		4
1852-53 ..	1	160	150	....		1
	1	205	117	....		2
	1	277	213	....		2
	6	1,480	1,415	....		1,4
	1	150	1,052	....		

151	262	....	....	874	748
56	76	....	....	427	208
89	70	....	....	374	226
17	50	....	....	424	269
402	421	....	....	2,386	1,886
502	29	....	....	593	1,555
6,344	6,918	....	2,561	22,498	21,103
55	49	....	....	321	87
79	100	....	....	454	247
151	262	....	....	874	752
56	76	....	....	427	208
89	70	....	....	374	210
17	50	....	....	411	263
403	421	....	....	2,386	1,877
445	27	....	....	592	1,419
6,323	6,918	....	2,132	22,542	21,438
55	49	....	....	321	87
79	99	....	....	454	261
151	262	....	....	874	751
56	76	....	....	427	209
89	70	....	....	374	268
17	50	....	....	412	261
403	413	....	....	2,387	1,913
445	25	....	....	592	1,454
6,329	7,094	42	8,185	22,557	27,187
55	49	....	....	321	87
79	99	....	....	454	250
151	262	....	....	874	751
56	76	....	....	427	211
89	70	....	....	374	228
17	82	4	....	419	235
403	427	16	....	2,387	1,904
450	18	....	....	592	1,558

General Average.	20	7,134	10,082	762	7,12
	1	66	34	....	6
	1	183	127	20	18
	1	407	549	2	39
	1	151	140	2	15
	1	193	115	....	19
	1	297	230	....	29
	6	1,478	1,421	....	1,46
	1	141	953	....	9
Average 10 years.	20	7,769	10,929	8	7,76
	1	66	30	....	6
	1	203	149	....	20
	1	410	594	....	39
	1	156	146	....	15
	1	193	115	....	19
	1	297	230	....	29
	6	1,478	1,421	....	1,46
	1	141	953	....	9

d, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land; together with the Assessment, Remissions, and C

ERNMENT LAND, CULTIVATED AND WASTE.		JOODEE LAND.				SURWU ENAM AND MAHAL JOODEE LA		
f Columns 3 and 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 and 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Jo Net Asses
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
0,490	9,382	5,724	6,773	341	6,432	7,228	1	...
168	34	104	31	....	31	49	....	...
207	111	136	78	2	76	110	....	...
560	550	187	154	1	153	262	....	...
264	141	74	49	1	48	90	....	...
196	132	96	89	....	89	71	....	...
320	231	40	17	....	17	54	1	...
1,618	1,480	347	403	....	403	420	3	...
481	994	81	471	....	471	31	....	...
0,065	11,110	5,545	6,316	2	6,314	7,077	4	...
168	30	104	48	....	48	49	....	...
209	154	136	79	....	79	108	....	...
480	602	187	161	....	161	262	....	...
267	151	82	55	....	55	78	....	...
196	132	96	89	....	89	71	....	...
320	231	40	17	....	17	54	1	...
1,618	1,480	347	403	....	403	420	3	...
481	994	81	471	....	471	31	....	...

W. C. AN
Superintendent Revenu

APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST of Government Villages of the UNKULGEE MAHAL *and two Villages of the Mamlutdar's Division of the* PADSHAPOOR TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table at paragraph* 25 *of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st Class rate Rs. 2.	1. Unkulgee.	1st Class rate Rs. 2 (*contd.*)	19. Gudeeholee.
	2. Uktungurhal.		20. Bunneebagee.
	3. Mudwal.		21. Chundun Hosoor.
	4. Urbhaweedawullhutee.		
	5. Sooldhal.	2nd Class rate Rs. 1-12.	1. Rungudholee.
	6. Godulkoondurgee.		2. Puregootee.
	7. Yudulgoond.		3. Rajunkutee.
	8. Mullapoor.		4. Wotmurroo-oof Kublapoor.
	9. Koondurgee.		5. Godchinmulkee.
	10. Bogurnal.		6. Huttee Aloor.
	11. Geomchinmurdee.		7. Mawnoor.
	12. Kurgoopee.		8. Ushtugee.
	13. Moosulmurree.		
	14. Yellapoor.		
	15. Aloor.	3rd Class rate Rs. 1-8.	1. Punjunhutee.
	16. Dasunhutee.		2. Benchinmurdee.
	17. Rostoompoor.		
	18. Seegeehulee.		

Class.	Names.	Class	Names.
4th Class rate Rs. 1-4.	1. Kenchinhutee.		1st Class 21 villages.
	2. Kublapoorroof.		2nd „ 8 „
	3. Burmenhutee.		3rd „ 2 „
			4th „ 2 „
			Total.. 33 „

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the 40 Villages of the KITTOOR MAHAL of the BELGUM TALOOKA *from* 1826-27 *to* 1852-53 *inclusive, with the account of the same for the 27 years*

Years.	Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									
		Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry-Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1826-27	40	19,627	37,006	2,258	11,658	2,667	7,960	32,081	9	....	34,748
1827-28	....	19,829	36,821	1,453	11,939	3,356	7,881	32,012	9	....	35,368
1828-29	....	19,876	36,493	567	11,809	3,229	8,067	32,697	9	....	35,926
1829-30	....	19,683	36,053	2,120	11,654	3,270	8,019	30,693	10	....	33,963
1830-31	....	19,470	34,479	3,784	11,658	3,163	7,802	27,532	10	....	30,695
1831-32	....	19,309	33,863	2,650	11,593	3,158	7,706	28,055	10	....	31,213
1832-33	....	19,616	33,677	6,991	11,919	3,930	7,688	23,656	9	....	26,586
1833-34	....	19,502	34,416	5,252	11,975	3,319	7,518	25,845	9	....	29,164
1834-35	....	19,704	34,213	4,350	12,205	3,501	7,490	26,362	9	....	29,863
1835-36	....	19,799	33,559	3,665	12,319	3,651	7,470	26,243	10	....	29,894
1836-37	....	19,648	32,361	2,787	12,459	3,867	7,189	25,707	9	....	29,574
1837-38	....	20,624	33,103	1,065	13,319	4,359	7,304	27,679	10	....	32,038
1838-39	....	21,904	35,710	4,375	14,280	4,828	7,605	26,507	9	....	31,335
1839-40	....	21,929	35,662	1,588	14,222	4,810	7,698	29,264	9	....	34,074
1840-41	....	22,649	36,880	912	14,599	4,947	7,697	30,360	362	661	35,968
1841-42	....	22,664	37,219	1,685	14,515	4,755	7,786	30,115	363	664	35,534
1842-43	....	22,702	37,300	632	14,558	4,986	7,783	31,018	361	664	36,668
1843-44	....	22,255	37,698	272	14,101	5,325	7,792	31,437	362	664	37,426
1844-45	....	22,083	36,986	141	14,003	5,440	7,719	30,741	361	664	36,845
1845-46	....	20,615	32,870	72	13,030	4,444	7,223	27,690	362	664	32,798
1846-47	....	21,535	33,823	....	13,808	4,859	7,368	28,034	361	930	33,823
1847-48	....	23,360	37,038	....	15,114	5,433	7,884	30,675	362	930	37,038
1848-49	....	24,616	39,154	....	16,116	5,887	8,137	32,337	363	930	39,154
1849-50	....	25,054	39,518	67	16,563	6,177	8,089	32,344	362	930	39,451
1850-51	....	25,050	38,649	....	16,743	6,408	7,985	31,311	362	930	38,649
1851-52	....	24,497	38,176	....	16,151	6,133	7,944	31,113	362	930	38,176
1852-53	....	25,012	38,682	31	16,548	6,163	8,089	31,558	355	930	38,651
Average for 27 years	40	21,578	35,978	1,730	13,642	4,487	7,737	29,372	179	389	34,248
Average for 10 years	40	23,408	37,259	58	15,253	5,627	7,824	30,724	361	850	37,201

No 5.

1852-53; *the Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land; together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections contained in the above period.*

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Lands.				Sewu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together	
Area.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remission on all account.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Sewu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 23, and 25.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
16,969	97	36,526	34,845	4,620	5,740	281	5,459	10,096	.....	.....	51,312	40,304
17,007	86	36,926	35,454	4,620	5,641	315	5,326	9,969	.....	.....	51,455	40,780
17,215	109	37,091	36,035	4,621	5,502	265	5,337	9,861	.....	.....	51,573	41,372
17,446	125	37,129	34,058	4,622	5,615	468	5,147	9,792	.....	.....	51,543	39,205
17,782	135	37,259	30,839	4,622	5,620	618	5,002	9,623	.....	.....	51,497	35,832
17,914	149	37,223	31,362	4,621	5,621	390	5,231	9,626	.....	.....	51,470	36,593
17,434	171	37,050	26,857	4,622	5,582	1,717	3,865	9,786	.....	400	51,458	31,122
17,710	307	37,218	29,471	4,583	5,392	599	4,793	9,674	.....	400	51,475	34,664
17,642	305	37,346	30,168	4,583	5,230	519	4,711	9,816	.....	400	51,745	35,279
18,147	361	37,946	30,255	4,573	5,274	572	4,702	9,980	.....	400	52,499	35,357
17,866	371	37,514	29,945	4,562	5,246	446	4,800	9,765	.....	400	51,841	35,145
16,981	354	37,605	32,392	4,562	5,245	424	4,821	9,677	.....	400	51,844	37,613
15,772	347	37,676	31,682	4,562	5,258	441	4,817	9,598	.....	400	51,836	36,899
15,863	351	37,792	34,425	4,562	5,256	344	4,912	9,497	.....	400	51,851	39,737
15,204	364	37,853	36,332	4,563	5,219	349	4,870	9,371	.....	400	51,787	41,602
15,172	417	37,836	35,951	4,563	5,210	482	4,728	9,252	.....	400	51,751	41,079
15,218	446	37,929	37,114	4,562	5,212	287	4,925	9,274	.....	400	51,756	42,439
15,729	486	37,984	37,912	4,562	5,191	238	4,953	9,248	.....	400	51,794	43,265
16,017	406	38,100	37,251	4,563	5,182	411	4,771	9,165	.....	400	51,828	42,422
17,551	667	38,166	33,465	4,523	5,002	295	4,707	9,098	.....	400	51,787	38,572
14,253	983	35,788	34,806	4,522	4,966	238	4,728	9,030	.....	400	49,340	39,934
14,981	3,016	38,341	40,054	4,523	4,965	238	4,727	8,913	.....	400	51,777	45,181
13,820	2,665	38,436	41,819	4,522	4,970	219	4,751	8,864	.....	400	51,822	46,970
13,673	2,382	38,727	41,833	4,517	4,969	219	4,750	8,837	.....	400	52,081	46,983
12,035	2,076	37,085	40,725	4,518	4,970	219	4,751	8,786	.....	400	50,389	45,876
12,655	2,676	37,152	40,852	4,517	4,880	161	4,719	8,735	.....	400	50,794	45,971
12,290	1,890	37,304	40,541	4,517	4,871	174	4,697	8,543	.....	400	50,362	45,638
15,942	805	37,520	35,053	4,567	5,253	401	4,852	9,404	.....	311	51,491	40,216
14,300	1,725	37,708	38,926	4,528	4,997	241	4,755	8,921	.....	400	51,157	44,081

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

APPENDIX No 6.

List of Government Villages in the KITTOOR MAHAL *of the* BLEDEL TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table after paragraph* 64 *of the Report.*

Class.	Names of Villages.
1st Class rate Rs. 1-10.	1. Awradee. 2. Oogurkod. 3. Kittoor. 4. Umbrapoor. 5. Veerapoor. 6. Kookurolee.
2nd Class rate Rs. 1-6.	1. Umurgutee. 2. Dombreekop. 3. Pursunhutee. 4. Kenchlarkop. 5. Sewnoor. 6. Demuttee. 7. Honapoor. 8. Murregeree. 9. Neechunkee. 10. Bussapoor. 11. Temapoor. 12. Seegeehulee. 13. Gireeyal. 14. Chunapoor. 15. Mullapoor. 16. Burus. 17. Dasteekop.
2nd Class rate Rs. 1-6 (*contd.*).	18. Dewur Seegeehulee. 19. Margunkop. 20. Algunkop. 21. Kyarkop. 22. Tulwarkop. 23. Jeknoor. 24. Gareekop. 25. Gujputtee. 26. Eetgee. 27. Hutteeholee.
3rd Class rate Rs. 1-2.	1. Tegoor. 2. Tegrolee. 3. Bussurkod. 4. Bachunkeree. 5. Degaum. 6. Byloor. 7. Degulwullee.
	1st Class 6 villages. 2nd „ 27 „ 3rd „ 7 „ Total .. 40 „

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

No. 760 of 1857.

From G. B. SETON KARR, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum,

To H. W. REEVES, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for submission to Government a letter from Captain W. C. Anderson, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey Southern Maratha Country, to my address, No. 180, dated 12th ultimo, on the revised assessment which has been introduced into the undermentioned parts of the Belgaum collectorate :—

1. The Chikodee talooka.
2. The Unkulgee division of the Padshapoor talooka, with two villages of the Mamlutdar's division.
3. The Kittoor division of the Bedee talooka.

2. In the first of these (Chikodee) new rates were required, not on account of the general poverty and depression of the ryots, for they were not badly off, but on account of the inequality of the assessment, and of the severity with which it bore on the better sort of land and on garden cultivation. The effect of equalising the assessment has of necessity entailed a considerable loss of revenue. But in my humble opinion nothing less would have sufficed to stay the decrease of cultivation, and I support Captain Anderson in saying that no unnecessary sacrifice of public revenue has been made. The district which is almost exclusively agricultural, is now in a decidedly prosperous state. It is well provided with markets and depôts for trade, and tolerably well with roads. The mass of the people seem to me to be contented.

3. In the Unkulgee division of the Padshapoor talooka (with two villages of the Mamlutdar's division) the new rates have not been attended with loss of revenue. The extent of cultivation had never fluctuated very much, and with regard to soil, climate, and markets, and in circumstances generally, the inhabitants are well off.

4. In the Kittoor division of the Bedee talooka the new survey rates have produced a large increase of cultivation, with corresponding benefit to the revenue. This populous district is in a flourishing condition.

5. Captain Anderson's enclosed report is so clear that I have not thought it necessary to occupy your time with any lengthened remarks upon it. I concur with Captain Anderson in recommending that the rates which have been introduced should be sanctioned for the usual period of thirty years.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. B. SETON KARR,

Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 23*rd June* 1857.

EXTRACT (paragraphs 8 *to* 21*) of a Letter from the* SUPERINTENDENT REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT, S. M. C., *No.* 273 *of* 18*th August* 1857, *to the address of the* REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

PARAGRAPH 8. Having disposed of the minor points alluded to in your letter, I now come to the reduction of assessment in the villages of the 1st class alluded to by you in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply. When writing the settlement report of Chikodee I had not seen the remarks contained in paragraphs 8 and 11 of the Government Resolution No. 2228 of 1857. I should have otherwise entered at greater length than I did into the question of the reduction of assessment in the group of villages alluded to. I merely showed in paragraphs 28 and 29 of my report how excessively high the existing rates were, believing that in so doing I was showing in the simplest form the necessity which existed for reduction.

9. In fixing rates of assessment "the permanent distinctions of climate, markets, and husbandry" are indicated as the chief points to be attended to; the assessment is fixed according to what land is considered fairly capable of bearing. We should not think of raising or lowering our standard of assessment in districts beyond a doubt similarly situated as regards markets and productiveness merely because the

Joint Report, paragraph 67.

old assessment was high or low; the high rates of the one would be lowered, and the low of the other raised; were this not done, one of the main objects of the settlement—the uniform proportioning of the assessment to the intrinsic and extrinsic capabilities of the district—would-be lost sight of. A maximum rate of Rs. 2 is the highest that has been anywhere imposed on dry land up to 1854, except in the north of the Sumpgaum talooka (where Rs. 2-4 was adopted), where an excellent climate and proximity to Belgaum—a great market town for all sorts of fodder—render the returns from the straw almost as remunerative as those from the grain itself. Except in absence of proximity to a very great market, the lands of the villages of the first class of Chikodee do not probably materially differ from the best parts of the Sumpgaum talooka. The best part of the Dharwar talooka, which, to say the least, certainly does not possess smaller advantages either of climate or proximity to markets than the best of Chikodee, was assessed by Captain Wingate at Rs. 2 only.

10. A rate of Rs. 2 per acre is, it is capable of being shown, as much as the best dry-crop land is capable of paying in the shape of taxation, except under the special circumstances of immediate proximity to very great markets, which is not the case with the villages of Chikodee in question.

11. The true rent may be estimated at 33 per cent. of the gross produce in land of fair quality. Government do not profess to desire to appropriate, in the shape of taxation, more than from 50 to 80 per cent. of the true rent, or on an average about 20 per cent. of the gross produce; so that land assessed at Rs. 2 per acre must give an average return of Rs. 10* per acre, or the assessment becomes heavier than is desired to be imposed. It is very difficult to say what is the average return of any particular crop, but I think it will be admitted by any one at all conversant with the agriculture of this country that a return of Rs. 10 per acre on even the best unirrigated land is rarely averaged in a series of years, except under extraordinarily advantageous circumstances, both of climate and markets.

Paragraph 17, at page 4 of Appendix to Joint Report.

* This refers of course to the time at which the above was written (1857) and previous times; prices have since most materially changed.

12. It may be well to analyse the fluctuations of the revenue of these 41 villages in back years, and compare the past realisations with the old and new assessment in the year of settlement. From 1833-34 to 1839-40 inclusive, the collections *averaged* Rs. 65,958 per annum; Rs. 75,345 being the highest and Rs. 50,188 the lowest amount collected in any of those seven years. In 1844-45 the occupied land amounted to 32,392 acres; gross assessment thereon Rs. 74,045; realisations Rs. 73,961. The approach of the survey then began to be noised abroad, and the good unoccupied land was gradually taken up. The following statement gives a comparative view of the cultivation and revenue of 1844-45 and of that according to the old rates in 1853-54:—

Years.	Land Occupied.	Old Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1844-45.....	32,399	74,045	2 4 7
Year of Settlement 1853-54	35,611	87,560	2 7 4
Unoccupied waste in 1844-45.....	3,212	13,515	4 3 4

13. The occupation of the above heavily assessed waste land (3,212 acres), bearing an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-3-4, is evidently due to the approach of the survey, and the realisations therefrom should not be looked upon as a portion of the former revenue sacrificed by the introduction of the new rates, but to the extent of three-fourths at any rate as a fine voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the cultivators in order to secure the land in anticipation of the revised rates.

14. In these 41 villages moreover there is much of the bhagayut very heavily assessed under the old rates, besides much recorded and assessed as bhagayut which, from the wells and paths having fallen to ruin, is now entered as "dry-crop." This the returns show to be the case with 386 acres of the 2,019 acres entered in the old accounts as bhagayut. In 12 villages of the 41 the old bhagayut rate on the Government land only averaged Rs. 6-13-5 per acre; the highest average

rate in any village of these being Rs. 11-5-4 and the lowest Rs. 6-3-3. In the entire 41 villages of the 1st class the old bhagayut rates on the Government land give a total of Rs. 11,504, or an average rate of Rs. 5-12 per acre. The new bhagayut rate gives a total sum of Rs. 6,320, or an average rate of Rs. 3-13-11, which is by no means a low rate when it is considered that a small proportion only is capable of yearly producing the more valuable crops. In the bhagayut land alone of the villages of the 1st class the reduction of assessment amounts to Rs. 5,184—a reduction which beyond all doubt was urgently called for.

15. It may be asked how these villages have hitherto paid the extraordinarily high rate of assessment we find to have prevailed, as shown in paragraph 28 of the settlement report.

16. In the first place the old assessment instead of constituting a tax to the extent of about two-thirds of the true rent, included the entire rent, and in some cases a considerable portion of the legitimate profits of agriculture; for instance in the case of the last village of those mentioned at paragraph 28 (Hoonoorgee), the average old dry-crop assessment of which is Rs. 3-6-10.

17. *Secondly.* The proportion of Inam to Government land in the villages of the 1st class is extraordinarily great, being as follows:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
Inams	51,677	 66,642
Government.....	41,786	 53,113

A cultivator holding part of his land as Inam, or making his own terms with an Inamdar, could easily manage to pay a very heavy assessment on his Government land. It may be said that if Inam land was sublet at lower rates than those prevailing in Government land, the latter would be thrown up; but the supply of land is limited. To cultivate is not a matter of choice but of necessity to the ryot, and he will cling with the most extreme tenacity to the lands which have come down to him from his fathers so long as a bare subsistence for himself, family, and cattle can be wrung therefrom.

18. The unsually great proportion of Inam land in the villages of the 1st class suggests the idea that encroachment, to a considerable

extent, on the Government lands has taken place; this would at once account for the most unusually high old rates which we find prevailing in the residuary Government land, for an encroachment on Government land would not be accompanied by any deduction of assessment on the residue, the average rate of which would consequently be materially enhanced.

19. As regards your question regarding the superior black soils of the Krishna and Hurunkassee rivers, I would refer you to rule 8 at page 106 of our printed rules, from which you will see that it is possible, though apparently somewhat anomalous, for the maximum assessment to be exceeded on these lands. The maximum classer's dry-crop rate is 16 annas, which bears the "maximum rate" of assessment; but the classer's rate of such lands may attain to 20 annas, which at a maximum rate of Rs. 2 would give Rs. 2-8 as the assessment. Annas 18 classer's rate is doubtless to be met with occasionally in such lands, rarely or ever 20 annas, which represents the best imaginable land joined to the greatest possible amount of benefit from the deposit of silt and watering from the inundation of the river.

20. From the cultivation of the lands on the banks of rivers subject to inundation great returns are frequently obtained. There is, however, considerable risk which must not be lost sight of:—the time of the occurrence of the floods is by no means certain; when seasonable the benefit is doubtless great; when unseasonable the crop is submerged and destroyed.

21. With reference to the general question contained in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I would state that I have no doubt regarding the necessity for the reduction of the assessment introduced into the villages of class I, which could not be avoided if the general principles which have hitherto guided the revision of assessment were to be still adhered to, namely, a uniform proportioning the assessment to the capabilities of a district, keeping in view the rates of assessment introduced and successfully working in other districts similarly circumstanced.

(True extract)
J. D. INVERARITY,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 3331 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

From J. D. INVERARITY, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.,

To H. YOUNG, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letters from the Collector of Belgaum and the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C., the latter containing a detailed report of the results of the revised assessment introduced at the revenue settlement for 1853-54, under sanction of the Government Resolution No. 1776, dated 8th April 1854, into the talooka of Chikodee, the Ankulgee sub-division, and two villages (Chundun Hoosoor and Ashtugee) of the Padshapoor talooka, and the Kittoor sub-division of the Bedee talooka, of the Belgaum collectorate.

No. 760, dated 23rd June 1857.
No. 180, dated 12th May 1857.

2. The Chikodee talooka is shown to comprise 208 villages, of which 67 are alienated. The revision of assessment extends to the remaining 141 villages, which are reported by Captain Anderson (paragraph 9) to cover a space of 534 square miles, and to possess a population of 117,768 souls, or 221 to the square mile.

3. The measurement of these villages commenced in 1849-50, was completed in 1852-53, and extended over 26,894 fields, containing 284,168 arable acres. The accuracy of this operation may be judged from the fact that the total average error discovered in testing the work in 123 of these villages amounted only to 23½ goontas, or little more than half an acre per-cent., and the utmost limit of inaccuracy which is admitted in the joint report of 2nd August 1847 not to affect the utility of the operation for revenue purposes (viz. 5 per cent.), was found to occur only in 19 of the 1,728 fields, the measurement of which was tested.

4. The classification of the Chikodee talooka was commenced in 1852 and was completed in the year following. The test of 1,495 fields containing 16,105 acres in 134 villages, gave an average error of $8\frac{1}{4}$ pies per field—a satisfactory test of the general accuracy of the work.

5. Captain Anderson divides the villages of this talooka into seven classes, and to each group, according to their relative advantages, assigns a maximum dry-crop assessment ranging from Rs. 2 to 12 annas an acre, the higest bhagayut rate of assessment being Rs. 6 per acre.

6. My predecessor, Mr. Reeves, observing that thus a large reduction of assessment (somewhat more than one-third) was made in the first class villages, requested Captain Anderson to state, with reference to the remarks in the Government Resolution of 7th May 1857, No. 2228, whether such reduction was urgently called for, and warranted by a consideration of all circumstances. Captain Anderson in his reply adhered to the settlement he proposed, giving excellent reasons for doing so, and I am of opinion that whatever doubts may have arisen as to the scale of classification in these villages having been pitched too low, there are no grounds for interfering with Captain Anderson's rates so long as we have his assertion that the old assessment on dry-crop lands was ruinously high, and that an absolute necessity existed for the reduction proposed, and so long as it is not shown that these villages possess special peculiarities of soil or enjoy a climate influencing in a remarkable degree the productive powers of that soil. And I am of this opinion notwithstanding that the result of Captain Anderson's revision lowers the collections below the averages of past years, leaving a very small margin for increase, and gives a full survey assessment of only Rs. 1,57,576, being about the average for the 18 years preceding 1844-45, when the state of the cultivation is described to have been uninfluenced by the approach of the survey.

To the effect that a too sudden reduction of assessment is to be avoided.

No. 273, dated 18th August 1857, extracts from which are herewith submitted.

Acres 41,340; assessment Rs. 12,379.

7. The Ankulgee sub-division of Padshapoor consists of 36 agricultural villages and one peith. Of these villages 5½ are alienated, but the revenues of the half village are managed by Government and paid to the alienee. The revision therefore extended to 31 villages of this sub-division and to two adjacent villages (Chundun Hosoor and Ashtugee) of the principal division of the talooka. These 33 villages are reported to comprise an area of 98 square miles, and to possess a population of 16,870 souls, or 172 to the square mile.

8. The measurement of these villages was carried on in 1851 and 1852, and extended over 2,491 fields containing 29,301 acres. The accuracy of the work may be seen from the average error in 29 of the 33 villages, which was 37½ goontas, or nearly one acre per cent. Out of 352 fields tested the discrepancy between the original measurement and test was only in a single instance 7 per cent., and, with this exception, there were in all only four errors above 2 per tent. The increased average error seems to have been due to the difficult nature of part of the country, and to the loss of the services of most experienced officers and subordinates transferred to other surveys.

Government Resolution No. 5540 of 1853.

9. The classification of these villages was conducted in 1853 and 1854. The test of 137 fields, containing 1,786 acres in 28 villages, gave an average error of 10¼ pies per field —a somewhat high average, due probably to the ever-varying depths, at short distances, of the soil, and the consequent different estimates which classers and testing officers would arrive at from examination of different portions of such soil, the depth of which forms one of the principal items from its class, is deduced.

Capt ainAnderson's Report No. 212, dated 14th August 1855.

10. The old assessment of this sub-division is described as on the whole not excessive; and Captain Anderson groups the villages into four classes, assigning a maximum dry-crop assessment ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4. The maximum rate for rice land has been fixed at Rs. 9 for Ashtugee of the principal division of the talooka, and at Rs. 8 for the remaining 32 villages. The bhagayut rate averages Rs. 3-7-3 per acre, the extent of this cultivation being very trifling (174 acres), of which 130 are alienated.

11. The result of the revision exhibits an increase of cultivation and no falling off of revenue, which last is somewhat in excess of the average realisations for the 27 years preceding 1846-47. The arable waste amounted to a mere trifle, and the full survey assessment realisable by Government amounts to Rs. 24,828. The settlement of this district may, I consider, be deemed satisfactory.

12. The Kittoor sub-division of the Bedee talooka consists of 41 villages, of which one is alienated, and is said to contain an area of 85 square miles, and a population of 31,108 souls, or 366 to the square mile.

13. The measurement of the 40 Government villages, commenced in 1850-51, was completed in the following year. It extended over 4,617 fields, containing 47,610 acres. The accuracy of this operation is seen from the average error, which is only 20 goontas, or half an acre per cent.

14. The classification of Kittoor was executed in 1853-54. A test was taken in every village, and the average error amounted to 11½ pies per field—a somewhat high average, in all probability occasioned by the circumstances of the country already noted above in the 9th paragraph.

15. The villages of this sub-division are grouped by Captain Anderson into 3 classes, with maximum dry-crop rates ranging from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-2, a maximum rate of Rs. 8 for rice land, and a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8 for bhagayut land.

16. The result of these rates is in their second year (1855-56) an increased cultivation and a realisation of Rs. 45,213, which is a larger revenue than shown by any averages of former years. There remains still a margin of arable waste amounting to 3,700 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,645, so that the full survey assessment of the sub-division stands at Rs. 47,858, which is somewhat greater than the sub-division has ever yet been assessed at. This settlement may also, I consider, be deemed satisfactory.

17. The delay in the transmission of his report is accounted for by Captain Anderson in the 5th paragraph of his letter No. 75, of 8th April 1856, to the address of the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government. Nevertheless when, as in the present instance, a long period is allowed to elapse between the introduction of a settlement and the report thereon, the value of the latter, except for record, becomes much diminished. The time for comment or for suggestions is past, and little remains but to accept a settlement which may have been already in operation for two or three seasons.

18. The appended letter, No. 338, from Captain Anderson, describes the maps of these districts submitted by him to have been traced from the East India Company's map, guided and checked by his village maps. I fear that the preparation of maps is backward in the Southern Muratha Country Survey, and with reference to the Resolution of Government, No. 3318, dated 7th August 1855, I will request Captain Anderson to state the progress made in the completion of village and district maps up to this time. I consider it of the utmost importance that the full complement of these as well as of the field registers should be supplied as the survey proceeds, for in the words of the 33rd paragraph of the joint report, "while the village map affords the most minute information as to the position, size, and limits of fields, roads, water-courses, &c., comprised within the village limits, the district map may be made to exhibit with equal accuracy the relative positions and extent of villages, topographical features of the country, and a variety of other information calculated to be useful to the local revenue and judicial authorities. These maps do not add materially to the cost of the survey, and as their protraction leads inevitably to the detection of any serious errors in the measurements, they afford an important security against inaccuracies, and may be considered to be among the most valuable documents connected with our operations."

19. In conclusion, it only remains for me to submit that the sanction of Government be accorded to the following amounts of temporary compensation granted to village officers in lieu of direct levies abolished on the introduction of the revised assessment, to be paid to

them, pending the permanent settlement of their official remuneration :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chikodee—Patels and Naiks	882	0	0
Coolcurnees	849	0	0
Total per annum for Chikodee....Rs.	1,731	0	0
Ankulgee—Patels and Naiks	13	0	0
Coolcurnees	61	0	0
Total per annum for Ankulgee ....Rs.	74	0	0
Kittoor—Patels and Naiks	132	12	0
Coolcurnees	165	8	0
Total per annum for Kittoor .....Rs.	298	4	0

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. D. INVERARITY,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
12th November 1857.

No. 3331.

From The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Dated 12th November 1857.

Forwarding Captain Anderson's Report relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the entire talooka of Chikodee, the Unkulgee Mahalkurry's Division of the Padshapoor Talooka, and two villages of the Mamlutdar's Division and the entire Kittoor Mahalkurry's Division of the Bedee Talooka, and requesting confirmation thereto, as well as sanction to the payment of Rs. 2,103-4-0, temporary compensation to village officers in those districts, pending settlement of their official emoluments.

Resolved that the following letter be addressed :—

No. 20 OF 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To J. D. INVERARITY, ESQ.,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,—I have placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter No. 3331, dated the 12th November 1857, and its accompanying communications from the Collector of Belgaum and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Muratha Country, the latter containing a report showing the working of the revised assessment introduced into the portions of the Belgaum collectorate mentioned in the margin.

Talooka of Chikodee.
Unkulgee Mahalkurry's Division of the Padshapoor Talooka, and two villages (Chundun Hosoor and Ashtugee) of the Mamlutdar's Division of the Padshapoor Talooka.
Kittoor Mahalkurry's Division of the Bedee Talooka.

2. In this report Captain Anderson assigns to the villages of the Chikodee talooka a maximum dry-crop assessment ranging from 2 rupees to 12 annas an acre, and a maximum bhagayut assessment of Rs. 6 per acre. In those of the Ankulgee sub-division of Padshapoor the dry-crop maximum ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4, while that for rice land has been fixed at Rs. 9 for the village of Ashtugee of the principal division of the talooka, and at Rs. 8 for the remaining 32 villages, and the maximum bhagayut rate averages Rs. 3-7-3 per acre. The maximum dry-crop rates for the villages of the Kittoor sub-division range from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-2, and those for rice and bhagayut land have been fixed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-8 respectively.

3. The low rates of assessment now introduced are shown to have been much called for, and to have been attended with beneficial results, both as regards the ryots and Government, inasmuch as cultivation has in consequence been extended much above the average of former years, and the revenue realisable by Government greatly increased.

4. Under these circumstances the Governor in Council has no hesitation, in compliance with the recommendation made by Captain Anderson and concurred in by the Collector of Belgaum, in guaran-

teeing that the rates now introduced will continue unaltered for the next thirty years.

5. In the present instance the delay which occurred in the transmission of Captain Anderson's report was satisfactorily accounted for in his letter No. 75 of the 8th April 1856. Government, however, fully concur in the remarks made in your 17th paragraph, and desire that you will have the goodness to communicate them to Captain Anderson for his guidance in future.

6. Referring to your last paragraph, I am desired to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of the amounts mentioned below as compensation to village officers in lieu of direct levies abolished on the introduction of the revised assessment, pending the permanent settlement of their official remuneration :—

Chikodee.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Patels and Naiks	882	0	0
Coolcurnees	849	0	0
Total per annum....Rs.	1,731	0	0

Ankulgee.

Patels and Naiks.....	13	0	0
Coolcurnees	61	0	0
Total per annum....Rs.	74	0	0

Kittoor.

Patels and Naiks	132	12	0
Coolcurnees	165	8	0
Total per annum....Rs.	298	4	0
Grand Total,...Rs.	2,103	4	0

7. In conclusion, I am desired to inform you that Government await the receipt of the report promised in paragraph 73 of Captain Anderson's letter on the subject of a territorial readjustment of the charge of the Mahalkurry of Kittoor, and those of other Mamlutdars and Mahalkurees in the vicinity.

H. YOUNG, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.

EXTRACT (paragraph 6) *of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No.* 7, *dated* 31*st August* 1859.

Letter dated 9th January (No. 3) 1858.

Introduction of the revised assessment into certain portions of the Belgaum Collectorate.

PARAGRAPH 6. The result of the revised assessment in these portions of the Belgaum Collectorate is very satisfactory, cultivation having been extended considerably beyond the average of previous years, while the revenue realisable by Government has largely increased.

No. 841 of 1867.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 21st November 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

The statement at page 84 shows the Revenue statistics for the Chikodee Talooka from the year after the Settlement up to 1865-66.

The average area under occupation, assessment, remissions, and collections for the years before the Settlement from that in which we first acquired this Talooka are also shown in this statement, for convenience of ready reference and comparison. The village of Kumutnoor, which was included in the statement at page 14, being at the time of the settlement a Government village, was soon after restored to the former Enamdar; it is consequently entirely excluded from the statement now drawn up.

2. The anticipations indulged in by me in para. 31, pages 13 and 14, have been very fully verified. The occupation of the Government unoccupied waste has proceeded steadily from year to year without the slightest check. The area of Government land occupied and unoccupied, and the assessment of each in 1854-55, the first year after the Settlement, and in 1865-66 the last year of the statement, appear as follows :—

Year.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment per Acre.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rs. a. p.
1854-55	116,514	1,04,847	43,320	13,208	0 4 11
1865-66	170,719	1,31,236	4,864	1,930	0 6 4

Of the above 4,864 acres arable unoccupied waste in 1865-66, acres 1,482, valued by the Survey at an assessment of Rs. 953, consist of Kooruns or grazing lands which are not allowed to be

permanently occupied, but the grazing of which is annually sold by auction; deducting this reserved land the average assessment of the remaining 3,382 acres of arable waste is but Rs. 0-4-7 per acre, which indicates a very low quality of soil.

3. The area of the Government land in this Talooka has been increased between 1854-55 and 1865-66 by acres 14,340, bearing assessment Rs. 14,993. This arises from the lapse of Enams, and the bringing under assessment lands claimed as Enam but ascertained to consist of encroachments on Government land. Consequently the Enam head, columns 11 and 12 of the statement, is decreased, and the head of Government land, columns 2 and 3, increased.

4. The total revenue of this Talooka realized before and after the Settlement appears as follows :—

Average of all years before Settlement, namely 1827-28 to 1852-53	Rs	1,62,336
Year before the Settlement, 1852-53	,,	1,82,998
Year after the Settlement, 1853-54	,,	1,30,135
1865-66	,,	1,95,375

5. As regards Government land only the Settlement of this Talooka was financially less successful than in many others, the revenue actually realized in the year before the Settlement 1852-53 being Rs. 1,29,383; while after deducting Enam lapses and encroachments brought to account since 1853-54, the revenue derived from Government Land in 1864-65, including produce of grazing, was but Rs. 1,34,332. But the old assessment in this Talooka was in very many parts excessive, and a large reduction was imperative. The proportion of land claimed as Enam in the Government villages was unusually high, being in the year of Settlement very considerably in excess of the whole area of Government occupied land. The large proportion of land paying partial or no assessment to Government enabled the holders to pay a much higher rate than would otherwise have been possible on their Government land. A great deal of this land claimed as Enam proved to be encroachment on Government land, and much more would have been similarly brought under assessment had not the summary Settlement of all Enams in 1861 taken place, and substituted a speedy Settle

ment for the laborious investigation into the title and extent of every Enam grant.

6. In the Padshapoor 31 villages the little Government arable waste remaining in 1854-55, the year after the Settlement, acres 2,155, bearing survey assessment Rs. 1,376, had rapidly diminished year by year, and in 1865-66 only acres 418, bearing assessment Rs. 236, remained.

7. In the villages of the Kittoor Mahal the Government unoccupied arable waste, which amounted to acres 5,232, bearing survey assessment Rs. 3,217 in the year after the Settlement 1854-55, had in 1864-65 decreased to acres 1,099, bearing Survey assessment Rs. 803. Most of this consisted of Kooruns or grass lands reserved from permanent occupation, and the grazing of which is annually sold by auction. The sale of the grazing of these lands brought in 1865-66 Rs. 2,159.

8. The financial result of the Settlement in Kittoor has been very successful. The revenue from Government land for the average of the six years before the Settlement was Rs. 38,520, while the revenue from the land under the same head in 1865-66 was Rs. 45,643, an increase of Rs. 7,123, of which, however, Rs. 2,811 is due to the transfer of land from the head of Enam to that of Government land.

9. In these three talookas and parts of talookas there have been no outstanding balances at the end of any year, and no remissions on account of poverty &c. since the Settlement. The occupation of Government unoccupied waste commenced from the very year of the Settlement, and has gone on unchecked; what little remains is of very low quality indeed. Here and there in a village a field may be expected to remain unoccupied, not on account of the assessment placed on it being above its value, but from other reasons rendering its cultivation inconvenient to the holder, or the cause of ill-feeling on the parts of others. This is often the case with fields through which many roads and paths exist. Unless the land is very valuable it will not pay to fence off these ways, and if left unfenced, disputes on account of stray cattle injuring the crops are so frequent that no ryot valuing his peace would hold them at a gift.

10. It is to be remarked that in these—indeed in all the other settled districts in the Southern Mahratta Country—and other districts of this Presidency, the great increase of cultivation commenced immediately after the introduction of the Settlement, whenever it took place, and irrespective of the great rise in prices which has occurred since 1861. Still, however, in most districts some small quantity of waste remains, which yearly becomes less and less.

11. An idea has been very prevalent that the great increase in the prices of grain since the commencement of the American war has arisen from an undue proportion of land being devoted to cotton to the detriment of the cultivation of grain. But it will, I think, be found that the total increase in the area brought under cultivation since 1860 has far more than counterbalanced the additional area since that time annually devoted to cotton. The real cause of the increase in the price of grain is to be found in the price demanded for it rising with that of cotton, and in the great abundance of money produced by the enormous sums paid for cotton, and not from any diminution in the quantity of grain produced. If this were not so, grain should be very much cheaper than it was 25 years ago, when half the land was uncultivated waste. Not only has the area cultivated enormously increased, but the style of cultivation has very greatly improved, owing to the increasing demand for land. After making every allowance for the increased cultivation of cotton and other exportable products, the annual production of grain must be very much greater than it was 25 years ago, and still the prices of grain ruling in the Southern Mahratta Country during the height of the American war were certainly eight to ten times higher than those of 25 to 30 years ago, and even at present, and for the last 12 months—when the fall in the price of cotton has brought down grain with it—the prices of grain remain at least quadruple those of that former time.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. Country.

STATEMENT showing the state of Occupation of Land and of the Belgaum Collectorate

Year.	Government Occupied Land.					
			Remissions to be deducted.			
	Acres.	Survey Assessment Rupees.	On account of "Lanoee Tota," a permanent reduction from Standard Assessment.	On account of poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	In remuneration for Service.	Net Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average of 35 years, from 1818-19 to 1852-53	10,050	13,651	.....	786	.....	12,865
Average of 6 years, from 1847-48 to 1852-53	11,234	15,541	.....	4	.....	15,537
1852-53	11,450	16,195	.....	24	.....	16,171
1853-54	12,083	12,534	.....	1,787	.....	10,747
1854-55	12,942	13,344	.....	.....	.....	13,344
1855-56	13,592	13,818	.....	.....	53	13,765
1856-57	13,707	13,945	.....	.....	12	13,933
1857-58	14,312	14,391	.....	.....	3	14,388
1858-59	14,492	14,606	.....	.....	8	14,598
1859-60	14,385	14,493	.....	.....	.....	14,493
1860-61	14,424	14,425	.....	.....	.....	14,425
1861-62	14,440	14,509	.....	.....	8	14,501
1862-63	14,920	15,120	.....	.....	8	15,112
1863-64	15,176	15,281	.....	.....	8	15,273
1864-65	15,193	15,300	.....	.....	.....	15,300
1865-66	15,294	15,360	.....	.....	.....	15,360

Realization of Revenue in 33 Villages of the Padshapoor Talooka, before and after the Survey Settlement.

Government Unoccupied Arable Waste.			Enam of all descriptions.			Total Government Occupied Arable Waste and Enam.			
Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Goodee, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	Outstanding Balance at the end of year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,254	.....	190	15,104	.....	11,436	29,408	.....	24,491	...
2,340	.....	354	14,635	.....	11,918	28,209	.....	27,809	...
2,250	.....	364	14,705	.....	15,876	28,405	.....	32,411	...
2,606	.....	545	14,612	.....	10,520	29,301	.....	21,812	...
2,655	1,376	.....	14,204	.....	10,342	29,301	.....	23,686	...
1,106	622	273	14,637	17,783	6,926	29,335	32,223	20,964	...
866	486	192	14,762	17,792	6,948	29,335	32,223	21,073	...
711	395	193	14,312	17,437	6,890	29,335	32,223	21,471	...
741	430	185	14,168	17,201	6,867	29,401	32,237	21,650	...
817	464	373	14,199	17,280	6,964	29,401	32,237	21,830	...
809	458	192	14,168	17,354	8,162	29,401	32,237	22,779	...
740	416	184	14,221	17,312	8,465	29,401	32,237	23,150	...
756	423	191	13,725	16,694	8,106	29,401	32,237	23,409	...
516	286	44	13,709	16,670	8,116	29,401	32,237	23,433	...
503	280	61	13,705	16,657	8,514	29,401	32,237	23,875	...
418	236	151	13,689	16,641	8,865	29,401	32,237	24,376	...

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT showing the state of Occupation of Land, and Belgaum Collectorate, before and

Year.	Government Occupied Land.					
	Acres.	Survey Assessment, Rupees.	Remissions to be deducted.			Net Collection.
			On account of "Luonee Tota," a permanent reduction from Standard Assessment.	On account of poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	In remuneration for Service.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average of 27 years, from 1826-27 to 1852-53.....	21,578	35,978	.....	1,730	.....	34,248
Average of six years, from 1847-48 to 1852-53.....	24,598	38,536	.....	16	.....	38,520
1852-53	25,012	38,682	.....	31	.....	38,651
1853-54	26,467	37,725	.....	6,892	.....	30,833
1854-55	30,123	40,400	.....	.....	.....	40,400
1855-56	31,701	41,002	.....	11	185	40,806
1856-57	32,544	41,573	.....	11	210	41,352
1857-58	33,283	42,149	.....	11	3	42,135
1858-59	33,391	42,580	.....	11	.....	42,569
1859-60	33,937	43,120	.....	11	.....	43,109
1860-61	34,388	43,676	.....	11	.....	43,665
1861-62	35,212	44,941	.....	11	.....	44,930
1862-63	35,549	45,203	.....	11	.....	45,192
1863-64	35,929	45,538	.....	11	.....	45,527
1864-65	35,953	45,587	.....	8	.....	45,579
1865-66	35,985	45,643	.....	.....	.....	45,643

Realization of Revenue in 40 Villages of the Bedee Talooka, of the after the Survey Settlement.

Government Unoccupied Arable Waste.			Enam of all description.			Total Government Occupied Arable Waste and Enam.			
Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	Outstanding Balance at the end of year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15,942	...	805	13,971	.....	5,163	51,491	.....	40,216	...
13,243	...	2,451	13,297	.....	5,133	51,138	.....	46,104	...
12,289	...	1,890	13,061	.....	5,097	50,362	.....	45,638	...
8,668	...	1,960	12,474	.....	4,277	47,609	.....	37,070	...
5,232	3,217	1,251	12,255	.....	4,150	47,610	.....	45,800	...
3,700	2,645	1,135	12,209	19,551	4,487	47,610	63,198	46,428	...
2,923	2,224	1,043	12,141	19,400	4,455	47,608	63,197	46,850	...
2,374	1,810	885	11,943	19,217	4,699	47,600	63,176	47,719	...
2,331	1,775	1,139	11,878	18,821	4,759	47,600	63,176	48,467	...
1,828	1,328	1,383	11,835	18,728	4,768	47,600	63,176	49,240	...
1,653	1,186	1,449	11,559	18,314	7,128	47,600	63,176	52,242	...
1,594	1,072	1,632	10,882	17,172	7,141	47,688	63,185	53,703	...
1,347	930	1,672	10,802	17,053	7,235	47,698	63,186	54,100	...
1,094	803	1,208	10,946	16,845	7,099	47,969	63,183	53,834	...
1,099	803	2,053	10,917	16,795	7,139	47,969	63,186	54,781	...
1,099	803	2,159	10,885	16,740	7,374	47,969	63,185	55,176	...

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT showing the state of Occupations of Land and Realı Belgaum Collectorate, before and

Year.	Government occupied Land.					
	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Remissions to be deducted.			Net Collections.
			On account of "Laonee Tota," a permanent reduction from Standard Assessment.	On account of poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	In remuneration for Service.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 26 years, from 1827-28 to 1852-53 ...	88,468	1,26,907	.....	13,831	.....	1,13,076
Average of 8 years, from 1845-46 to 1852-53 ...	91,075	1,26,586	.....	914	.....	1,25,672
1852-53	94,494	1,31,392	.....	2,009	.....	1,29,383
1853-54	107,344	98,549	.....	12,350	.....	86,199
1854-55	116,514	1,04,847	.....	.....	.....	1,04,847
1855-56	118,694	1,05,819	.....	.....	585	1,05,234
1856-57	127,060	1,10,188	.....	.....	631	1,09,557
1857-58	131,761	1,11,680	.....	.....	42	1,11,638
1858-59	136,417	1,14,512	.....	.....	57	1,14,455
1859-60	144,982	1,20,417	.....	.....	36	1,20,381
1860-61	150,824	1,23,886	.....	.....	36	1,23,850
1861-62	154,791	1,25,752	.....	.....	36	1,25,716
1862-63	158,498	1,26,921	.....	.....	36	1,26,885
1863-64	166,339	1,29,141	.....	.....	44	1,29,097
1864-65	169,664	1,30,381	.....	.....	44	1,30,337
1865-66	170,719	1,31,236	.....	.....	44	1,31,192

zation of Revenue in (140) *Villages of the Chikodee Talooka, of the after the Survey Settlement.*

Government unoccupied Arable Waste.			Enam of all descriptions.			Total Government occupied Arable Waste and Enam.			
Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	Outstanding Balance at the end of year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,102	...	3,160	124,104	.....	46,100	246,674	.....	1,62,336	...
20,649	...	4,545	123,929	.....	48,925	235,653	.....	1,79,142	...
14,519	...	3,650	123,947	.....	49,965	232,960	.....	1,82,998	...
46,770	...	3,128	128,110	.....	40,808	282,224	.....	1,30,135	...
43,320	13,208	.....	122,217	1,26,834	37,420	282,051	2,44,889	1,42,267	...
41,315	12,366	2,522	122,031	1,26,703	37,981	282,040	2,44,888	145,737	...
34,784	10,322	2,418	120,165	1,24,349	37,253	282,009	2,44,859	1,49,228	...
31,591	9,513	2,348	118,665	1,23,667	38,471	282,017	2,44,860	1,52,457	...
28,791	8,604	2,407	116,809	1,21,744	38,529	282,017	2,44,850	1,55,391	...
24,142	7,089	3,007	112,884	1,17,349	38,530	282,008	2,44,855	1,61,918	...
21,017	6,123	3,021	110,167	1,14,846	48,211	282,008	2,44,855	1.75,082	...
17,902	5,230	3,082	109,643	1,13,906	50,305	282,336	2,44,888	1,79,103	...
14,616	4,485	3,439	109,220	1,13,480	51,084	282,334	2,44,887	1,81,408	...
6,341	2,344	2,802	109,750	1,13,419	51,455	282,430	2,44,904	1,83,355	...
4,940	1,958	3,995	108,814	1,12,653	58,075	283,418	2,44,992	1,92,407	...
4,864	1,930	3,997	107,877	1,11,841	60,186	283,460	2,45,007	1,95,375	...

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

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